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We greet October with especial enthusiasm in the D.A.R. because it marks two anniversaries important to us—the Battle of Yorktown in 1781 and the founding of our Society in 1890. We should also recall two additional October events. On October 14, 1066, William of Normandy conquered England at the Battle of Hastings; and, just about halfway in time between Hastings and Yorktown, Henry V of England defeated France at the Battle of Agincourt on October 25, 1415. At Yorktown it was again the destiny of France to help defeat the British.
The Minuteman Statue on the grounds of Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y.

(story on page 679)
The President General’s Message

The Sixty-ninth anniversary of the founding of our National Society on October 11, 1890 will be observed this month. This date should serve as an appropriate time for members to recall with pride the outstanding accomplishments of our sixty-nine years of service and to resolve to devote our efforts to even greater achievements for HOME and COUNTRY.

By now Chapters throughout our country are holding regular meetings and have started to carry out the program of work outlined by our National Chairmen. Our committee work requires many, many letters. Therefore, instead of a message from me this month, I thought a message written by Mrs. Russell William Magna when she was President General would be most helpful and appropriate.

"THE WRITTEN WORD"

"It is absurd to say that the art of letter writing is either forgotten or dead. Like everything else, it has become different.

"Far from being a lost art, letters are an industry in themselves, pulsating a business or an organization. At once salesmen, spokesmen and questioners, the pages are immediate reflections of the writer who, therefore, should take pride in the product before sending.

"In organization work a letter may construct a whole program, may inspire purposeful endeavor, or, thoughtlessly, it may result otherwise.

"Committee activities necessitate many letters. Your correspondence, therefore, is worthy of minute detail and careful consideration, for the best interests of the Society depend upon it.

"Be constructive, patient, kind and helpful. Problems may take several letters—each should be a suggestive solution—results will be the rewards.

"Chairmen of large committees, which cover a wide area, should endeavor to make every member glad to receive a letter. And likewise, a committee member may write so that the chairman will be inspired in her leadership. A committee letter requires accuracy as to subject matter, no deviation from the main point, brevity, and essential facts only. Endeavor to convey the same thought you would in a personal interview.

"Never is a strong word; yet well to use as one of caution. Never mail a letter you would not care to receive! —Nor file one you would not wish read! The Golden Rule is pertinent to letter writing as in other of life's activities.

"Create situations where personal handwriting or letterheads will be welcome, and anticipated—avoid the opposite.

"The art of answering is an art indeed, for by replies will judgments be passed.

"Always place yourself in the position of the recipient, and after a letter is written, read it over and judge if you would be pleased to receive it yourself.

"Avoid writing hastily in answer to a critical letter or one you do not like. The author has perhaps written while experiencing some emotion other than normal. Serious consequences may result unless restraint is used. Wait—not too long, but long enough to weigh the subject matter and choice of words. Necessity may demand constructive criticism, but offer it kindly. Do not employ words that hurt; they cannot be erased or recalled, and seldom explained. As you do not have to recall that which you do not say—so you need never regret that which you do not write.

"A fine letter has personality and character. And every letter is an opportunity for friendship.

"This power was well appreciated by the legislatures of the New England Colonies which in May and June 1773, appointed committees for correspondence in their several bodies. This Committee of Correspondence became a vital factor in the development of the security and safety of the Colonies.

"Words are a power for good constructive work, for friendly feeling, and the safety of the Society."

* * *

Whether you have read this message, or whether it is new to you, I am sure you will be inspired "to build, to teach, encouragement to give, nor lose the chance to have a good word live."

DORIS PIKE WHITE
President General, N.S.D.A.R.
The Challenge from Within

by Frank Smith

Editor, American Metal Market

About 4½ years ago you did me the honor of inviting me to address you and, after that experience, here I am again. Women can, the doctors tell us, better endure pain than men can. In return for your kindness, I shall endeavor to be as gentle as possible for, after all, we can and do meet on common ground. We are all greatly concerned over the welfare of our glorious country.

Four-and-a-half years ago the world was in what might be described as a perilous state. It still is. Many of the misgivings which were then expressed have, unhappily, materialized, with tragic consequences to the Free World. Since speaking to you, there has been no major conflict—and we must be grateful for that. But what has happened serves to demonstrate that the never-ide, scheming Communists may not need a major war to accomplish their openly avowed purpose to conquer the world.

For example, the West has lost a good part of Indo-China, the “anti-colonial” government of Indonesia has gone over to Moscow and, worst of all, the West has lost Suez and most of the Arab world. Elsewhere in the world outside the Iron Curtain, a disillusioned Burma has just voted to be independent in the election. It is, moreover, testimony of Allied diplomacy and the resolve which has been demonstrated by the West, to curb Communist infiltration, and now Pakistan is controlled without benefit of legislative authority. At length emulating the British, France turned Morocco and Tunisia loose and within the last couple of weeks has done the same for Guinea, which was the only French colony which voted to be independent in the elections held recently throughout the French Union.

(Parenthetically, it is worth noting that, with Guinea independent, along with Ghana—formerly the Gold Coast, which the British have accepted into the Commonwealth—we have three self-governing, independent underdeveloped nations clustered at the western tip of the African bulge. The third is Liberia, which the United States established as a free country about 130 years ago. One is tempted to ask whether it has been the conspicuous success achieved by Liberia which has encouraged Ghana and Guinea to demand—and get without resistance—national independence!)

Soviet Grip Holds Firm

In contrast with this erosion of the Free World, we should not overlook the indisputable fact that, over the same period, the Communists have not yielded an inch of territory. The “truce line” which bisects Korea still stands—and the U. N. still waits in vain, after a decade, for the opportunity to conduct a plebiscite in North Korea. The world has all but forgotten that the Soviet Union still occupies Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, and Poland, as a consequence of the deal it made with Hitler’s Germany in 1939. There is not the slightest indication of any intention to relax the grip on Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, and Hungary, areas which were overrun by Soviet armed forces in World War II, and are still held fast in the Soviet vise.

It is a sad commentary on the skill of Allied diplomacy and the resolution of the Free World that Britain and France were denounced for their action at Suez, which has been lost to the Free World, while nothing has been done about Hungary, which revolted at the same time as the Suez incident. It is, moreover, testimony to the failure of Allied propaganda—and particularly our own—that, during the recent Quemoy incident, the United States has been roundly denounced for not relinquishing Formosa (which has not been Chinese since 1896) to the Chinese Communists, while not a voice was lifted to call attention to the continuing occupation of all Eastern Europe, North Korea, and North Viet Nam by the Communists!

Time of Conflict, Not Peace

These circumstances, it seems to me, point up the crux of the failures of the Free World, and our leading part in them, during the last decade. It is not that we have failed to convert the Communists—Russian and Chinese—to our way of thinking. That is hopeless. The only thing they respect is force, as has been shown by our armed resistance in Greece and Turkey, Korea, the Berlin airlift, and now, at Quemoy. Appeasement and irresolution merely whet their appetites for more conquests. The tragic failure has been in our inability to rally the Free World, which most probably stems from our constantly prating about a “time of peace” when we are in reality engaged in a protracted conflict for the preservation of our civilization. Demonstrable unity among the still-free peoples, and unmistakable evidence of our determination to meet the challenge head on, would almost certainly stop the Communist advance in its tracks.

Neutrality—Past and Present

There are two aspects to the international situation which, I believe, deserve more recognition than they have received. The first is the matter of neutrality (especially as it is invoked by nations such as India), against the background of our own historic policy of neutrality. It is well to recall that American neutrality was dominant during about a century and a half, in which conflicts between other nations were attributable primarily to the extensions of political influence and the actual acquisition of more territory. During that era there was, moreover, no agreement among nations to resist aggression or to cooperate in preventing the exploitation of one people by another. Today, the conditions are quite the reverse. We have an organization for the settlement of international disputes, for collective action against aggression. The two rival camps into which the world is presently divided are, moreover, headed, on the one hand, by a nation which has been demonstrably aggressive and which has proclaimed its inten-

1 Delivered at a meeting of Richmond County Chapter, New York.
tion to continue its conquests, and, on the other hand, by a nation which has renounced conquests—and lived up to its professions. There would hardly seem to be room for neutrality here—yet it is the main stumbling block to the effective halting of the spread of Communism.

**A New Type of Leadership**

Out of this, there arises the second point. Only recently, a prominent Asian statesman made the observation that, while the empires of Rome, Britain, and other great nations had provided world leadership for centuries, United States leadership was in peril, and losing ground, after only a couple of decades of ascendency. What the good man did not mention was that world leadership in the past was imposed by force of arms, and that the United States has renounced this type of leadership. What he did not bring out was that the threat to United States leadership comes from a nation which unblushingly invokes the force of arms to impose its leadership, just as has been the case throughout history. And he failed utterly to emphasize that the world is confronted with a vital choice of leadership: Will it submit to the menace of force, or will it unite behind a leadership which abjures aggression and believes that “government should rest on the consent of the governed?” What he really was saying is that the world has yet to demonstrate that recourse to force will not be tolerated!

**The Domestic Scene**

On the domestic scene, a multiplicity of issues is overshadowed, so far as the economy is concerned, by two major questions. These are labor and finance. The labor problem is, of itself, subdivided into two group-problems, that of racketeering and of economic demands.

The protracted hearings conducted by the McClellan Committee of the Senate fully confirmed the worst misgivings of the large number of citizens who have been appalled by the vast powers seized by proved racketeers through their successful infiltration of the labor movement. It is reminiscent of the days when prohibition enabled gangsters to accumulate such vast sums of money in illicit liquor traffic that they were able to capture control of local political machinery in many sections of the country and successfully defy the law-enforcing agencies of national and local governments, and imperil the orderly lives of the law-abiding.

The great financial resources that labor organizations have been enabled to accumulate under our laws, together with the power over business activities which goes with the domination of influential unions, have proved magnetic attractions to the unscrupulous, and too many of them have succeeded in establishing themselves in positions of authority over organizations which vitally affect the everyday life of the Nation. Yet, as the law stands, reputable businessmen must “negotiate” with these unsavory characters—or risk being judged guilty of “unfair labor practices.”

**No Corrective Legislation**

It might have been thought that the disclosures of the McClellan Committee would have insured the passage of corrective labor legislation at the last session of the Congress; but such was not to be the case. The Kennedy-Ives Bill (a bipartisan measure, sponsored by a Democratic and a Republican Senator) passed the Senate by a very wide margin. It failed to pass the House, because there it met, understandably, with continued opposition from labor quarters, but, less understandably, with opposition from both the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Association of Manufacturers.

The failure was not so much in the defeat of the Kennedy-Ives measure (although this was the only such bill which stood a chance of passage) as it was in the inability, or unwillingness of the legislators, and those representatives of business who opposed the Kennedy-Ives Bill, to come up with some other measure which would have provided some curbs to the scandalous conditions which cry out for correction.

**Pay and Productivity**

It is an accepted principle of economics that wages, and other charges against a business, may be increased without requiring an increase in the price of product sold if the rate of productivity is increased sufficiently to absorb the added costs. The evidence is overwhelming that wages, fringe benefits, and other costs to business have been increasing for over a decade at annual rates far above the rate of increase in productivity, thus accounting for the constant rise in prices and the costs of living. Yet representatives of the labor movement constantly declaim that the rise in the price level is attributable to the avarice of business, that it is not chargeable to wage increases at all, and that our expanding productivity has been such that, if it would, business could have absorbed the increased costs without increasing prices.

Not only is this contention wholly false, but no economic system ever devised by man has been capable of the increased rate of productivity that would have been required to offset the constant rise in uneconomic labor costs that have been put into effect over the last decade. Moreover, this contention overlooks the fact that the considerable increase in productivity that has been achieved has been attributable to greater labor efficiency hardly at all. It has been made possible because management has installed more efficient methods, more productive machinery, and less costly systems of operation, and because the investor has been willing to risk his capital to pay for and install the more efficient productive equipment.

**Cost of Higher Productivity**

It was my privilege recently to visit a vast new industrial undertaking which soon will add 1,000,000 horsepower to one of the great aluminum installations of the world. None of this added horsepower derives from more efficient labor. It is the product of management’s skill and resourcefulness—and the investment of $140,000,000 to pay the cost of the installation!

Another example may be cited. It is a matter of public record that, in 1943, the United States Steel Corporation employed 340,498 and produced 30,540,000 tons of ingots and castings. In 1955, with 272,646 employees, the Corporation produced 35,309,000 tons of ingots and castings. Thus, with over 67,000 fewer employees, it turned out 4.7 million more tons of steel. Put another way, production was at the rate of 80 tons per employee in 1943 and at the rate of 120 tons in 1955. This is an increase of 50 per cent per employee!
Will anyone contend that the muscle power of the employee increased 50 per cent over these 12 years? The 67,000 fewer employees were able to produce 35 million more tons of steel because management, and the investor, had provided them with better equipment with which to work.

The same story holds in our other major industries. Ten years ago we produced 5.3 million cars with 650,000 workers, or eight cars per worker. In 1957, we produced 6.9 million cars with 625,000 workers, or about 11 cars per worker. Did the workers’ skill increase that much? Or was the increased productivity due to better equipment, and the investment of vast fortunes in its procurement?

The More-Money Panacea

These are the two major aspects of the labor problem. But there is another problem of transcendent effect on the country which is closely allied to labor’s seemingly insatiable demand for uninterrupted increases in benefits, regardless of the economic consequences. This is that it appears to have become a national conviction that all problems can be overcome by supplying more and more money—Government money—and that no alternative remedial action is possible.

This attitude is manifest in the opposition to any restraint on the constant availability of cheap money, regardless of the inflationary consequences of such a policy at certain stages of the economic cycle. It is to be seen in the demand for unsound financing of mortgages, with only nominal down payments and the Government assuming the risk on the margin of the loan above what is deemed to be good commercial security. It is to be seen, indirectly, in our continuing emphasis on exports, with increasing restraints on imports, in the mistaken belief that our surplus exports constitute income-producing sales (when the Government has to make good for them), and in numerous other formulas for avoiding the sometimes unpleasant, but always sound, system of meeting current obligations out of current income.

It is by drawing thus heavily on the future that we have, to a considerable extent, produced the appearance of a soundly built prosperity. An economy as dynamic as ours can, of course, draw on its future to a very considerable extent, without endangering its solvency; but, as the saying goes, “trees do not grow to the skies,” and the danger of the practice is, perhaps, not so much in the extent to which the future has been pledged to meet current desires, but in what threatens to become an entrenched conviction—that there is no limit to the extent we can live off the future without endangering the solvency of the present.

Something for Nothing

This attitude—which may be summarized in the old saying about “getting something for nothing”—was rather tragically exemplified in the contention (which made the rounds some 6 years ago) that we could reduce taxes, balance the budget, and maintain our strong defensive posture, all at the same time. We did reduce taxes; that was easy and popular. For a time we managed to show an insignificant budget surplus, at the expense of the armed forces.

But in return we were jolted by Sputnik, and we are being jolted again this year by the realization that the neglect of the armed forces in the interest of “economy” confronts us with a deficit of some $12 billion! The need is for realism, or, even more, for the courage to be realistic.

Compensating Improvements

As one scans the horizon, there is, indeed, a very great deal to cause anxiety. Assuredly the menaces should not be underestimated. But there are also encouraging symptoms evident. It may be premature to conclude that the “left wing” has run its course in Britain, but it is noteworthy that at a recent convention of the Labor Party the firebrands were squelched, and that Mr. Gaitskell, and even Mr. Bevan, unmistakably applied the brakes. In France, after two decades of futility, the keynote to order, prosperity, and strength—responsible government—appears finally to have been accepted as sheer necessity. In West Germany the people and their government have set an example for all free peoples to match.

More Than Wishing Required

These are inestimable contributions to our own power and welfare. But of course, our own strength and well-being rest finally with us, ourselves. We have a priceless heritage. We have a vigorous population and an industrious population. We have managerial resourcefulness and a variety of material resources which are the envy of the world. All these are worth preserving. Certainly it was false counsel which inferred that we could not afford the cost of their defense. But despite all we have and all we can have, we, no more than others, can have our cake and eat it, too. Despite what demagogues may say, no one gets something for nothing. Borrowed money, the mortgaging of the future, surrender to the unsound objectives of pressure groups as the price of being left alone, will eventually cause a day of reckoning. We all know that, although many, believing that the dust can be swept under the rug, seem prepared to delay and delay, rather than come to grips with the questions.

In this predicament it might be well—and stimulating—to recall that, back in 1776, a most distinguished group of patriots knew that “these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States.” But they knew also that wishing would not make them so. To bring about what they asserted ought to be reality, they pledged “their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor.” We might ponder their example, as we are confronted with the serious issues of the day.

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Ex-Curator General Mrs. Adella R. Kuhner

The National Society regrets to report the death of Mrs. Adella R. Kuhner (George Andrew) on July 24, 1959. She resided in Mount Vernon, N. Y., and was a member of Jonas Bronck Chapter. Mrs. Kuhner held the office of Curator General for the term 1950-53.

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Overlooking the Hudson River at Newburgh, N.Y.—60 miles north of New York City—stands an old stone house known as “Washington’s Headquarters.” It is built on sloping ground, rising 300 feet above the river. This Dutch Colonial house was called the Hasbrouck House at the time of its erection.

The building consists of the original and two additions. A Palatine blacksmith, Burger Meynders, built the original in the 1720’s. When Jonathan Hasbrouck’s mother bought the property for him in 1749, they made two enlargements—one in 1750 and another in 1770. The walls of all three sections are constructed of field stone.

The house is a curiosity in construction, roof lines, and fireplaces. Due to the additions, the roof has a humpbacked appearance. There are five fireplaces in the house, the most awesome of which is in the famed room of “Seven Doors and One Window,” used by Washington as a reception and living room. This huge fireplace is simply a great hearthstone on the floor and sidewall with a chimney flue brought like the mouth of a funnel to within 6 or 7 feet of it.

Here, at a noteworthy event, was established one of our best-known military awards, the Order of the Purple Heart, which was proposed by George Washington August 7, 1782. This house was Washington’s last army headquarters, and here he announced the end of the Revolution. He spent more than a year here, and it also served as his home for a time when the Revolution ended.

The plaque on the right side of this historic landmark informs readers: “This House Was Honored March 31, 1782, to August 18, 1783, as Headquarters of George Washington, the Foremost Man of All the World.”

It is interesting to note that this is the first of the historic sites to (Continued on page 703)
Theodore Roosevelt—1858-1918

by Helen O. Shilleen
Regent, Susquehanna Chapter, Clearfield, Pa.

BORN about 100 years ago, on October 27, 1858, Theodore Roosevelt, at 28 East 20th Street, Manhattan, New York. His home is known as the Theodore Roosevelt House, now a national shrine. His father was a merchant banker of an old New York Dutch family, his mother a Georgia-bred secessionist. One of his first memories was of cheering the Union troops in the Civil War, only to be disciplined by his mother.

He was a sickly boy and suffered much from asthma; his arm muscles were so weak he could not stand up against other youngsters. His father encouraged him, “You have a good mind, but you have to make your body,” so he set up a gymnasium on the second floor and started to work to do just that.

At 18 he entered Harvard College and was graduated from there in June 1880. In October of that same year he married Alice Lee of Chestnut Hill, Mass., and the next year was elected to the New York State Assembly.

On August 1, 1882, he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant of the New York State National Guard. The next spring he went west to Little Missouri, where he bought a share in the Chimney Butte cattle ranch; while there he was promoted to the rank of Captain in the National Guard.

February 13, 1884, his daughter Alice was born; on the same day occurred the death of both his wife and mother. A few months later he moved to Medora, North Dakota Territory, and established the Elk Horn ranch, where he spent the next 2 years as a ranchman. A wonderful park has been made of his Elk Horn ranch and the Badlands, where he worked as a cowboy and found health and strength. Here you can see the open range that made him first appreciate his country’s greatness. You can ride the trails and climb the ridges that lifted his eyes and gave him the power to lead his Rough Riders up San Juan Hill in ’98.

T. R. was among the first to be concerned about playgrounds for children. He said “Playgrounds supply something vital for children, but playgrounds for children must first be built in the hearts and conscience of grown-ups.” Recreation has always been one of mankind’s necessities and is a positive contribution to our Nation’s physical fitness, mental alertness, and spiritual well being, even our own very survival. Roosevelt’s own experience proved that developing strength of body also improves the skill of heart and head.

Revitalized, he headed back east after resigning his commission in the National Guard. He was then appointed Civil Service Commissioner by President Benjamin Harrison and served for 6 years. Roosevelt’s vigorous promotion of the Merit System did much to improve the quality of the Federal service and gained him enmity of the politicians, who had not taken the Civil Service Law seriously up to that time. This was a battle he enjoyed, although he frequently risked his own career to further public welfare.

In 1896 he resigned this office to become President of the Police Board of New York City. Corruption and graft taking were common in the Police Department, and it is said that T. R. often roamed the streets at night to see if his policemen were on the job. It became the talk of the town that delinquent policemen became uneasy at nightfall, expecting at any moment to see an approaching figure with gleaming teeth.

With the election of William McKinley as President, T. R. was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy. While serving as Acting Secretary of the Navy, he sent his famous cable ordering Admiral Dewey, in the event of war, to make sure that the Spanish fleet did not leave the Asiatic coast. This order made possible the American victory at Manila Bay. The following year (April 25, 1898) he resigned as Assistant Secretary of the Navy and accepted appointment as Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, nicknamed “The Rough Riders.” With the help of Leonard Wood, he organized and trained the Rough Riders at San Antonio, Tex., and embarked with them from Tampa, Fla., for Cuba in June of that same year. Roosevelt loved these men and they loved him.

When Wood and Roosevelt reached the harbor at Tampa that morning of June 8, they found that two other regiments had been assigned to the U.S.S. Yucatan ahead of them. There couldn’t possibly be room for all, so T. R. said “Come on, boys, double quick to the boat” and beat the other regiments to embarkation. The Rough Riders arrived in time to fight and distinguish themselves at San Juan Hill. T. R. considered that war the greatest experience of his life and constantly helped his old comrades who were in trouble. When he became President, he placed many in Federal positions.

After the war was over he returned to New York and was elected Governor at the age of 40. Here he made himself disliked by many large corporations and politicians by insisting that corporations be made to pay a reasonable tax. Since he was so disliked by the politicians, they managed to have him nominated as Vice President at the National Convention in Philadelphia, an offer that he could scarcely refuse, so he was “kicked upstairs.” In those days the Vice President had very little to do, so Roosevelt decided to continue the study of law, with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court as his teacher, but fate took a hand and cut short his studies. President McKinley was shot September 6, 1901, and died 8 days later. Roosevelt received the news at North Creek, N. Y.

Theodore Roosevelt was the youngest President in American history, being not quite 43 years old. During the remainder of this term of office The Reclamation Act was passed, leading to the building of Roosevelt Dam and irrigation and development of Salt River Valley, Ariz. The anthracite strike was (Continued on page 682)
Famous Trees of North Carolina

by Natalie Vanhorne Schmidt

Weightstill Avery Chapter, Brevard, N. C.

Out of “the forest primeval, the murmuring pines and the hemlocks,” has emerged the history of North Carolina. The dense forests gave way to the settlers’ axes, and a new State was born in adventure, romance, and courage.

Monarchs of the forest witnessed many stirring events in the founding of the Old North State; some of them are standing today—perpetual monuments to our intrepid pioneers.

The pines of Roanoke Island are mute testimonials to the fate of the Lost Colony, which was established on the shores of North Carolina in 1585 by Sir Walter Raleigh. There was born the first English child in America, Virginia Dare. By 1591 all the inhabitants of this colony had vanished, and no trace of them has ever been found, except the ruins of old Fort Raleigh, and the pine trees that stood beside it. One of these ancient pines bore the letter C, which, it is believed, indicated that the colony had moved to the Croatan, friendly Indians.

A short distance from the edge of the Neuse River, at New Bern, N. C., is a fine old cypress, formerly owned by Governor Spaight of North Carolina. Under this tree Governor Spaight met with General Nathanael Greene and pledged the financial resources of the State as well as his own private means to the cause of the Revolution, so that Washington’s Army could continue the battle for America’s independence.

The Battleground Oak is only a few hundred yards from the scene of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse in 1781; it was a turning point of the Revolution, as it was won by the British at the cost of ultimate defeat—in October of that same year Lord Cornwallis surrendered to Washington at Yorktown.

A huge tree, named the Revolutionary Oak (whose history was described in a recent issue of the Magazine) still stands in the graveyard of the old Quaker Meeting House, known then as New Garden or Friends’ burying ground. After the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, both General Greene and Lord Cornwallis withdrew, leaving the wounded to the care of the Quakers, who buried the dead soldiers under the shade of this magnificent oak.

On the Atlantic coast of North Carolina is a magnificent old tree, Teach’s Oak, which served in the early days as a landmark for sailors and also became the favorite refuge of Edward Teach, the notorious Blackbeard, who terrorized merchant shipping along the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina. Blackbeard is rumored to have buried most of his treasure around the roots of this tree, but so far none has been found.

A tremendous white oak nearly 600 years old and one of the largest in the State—the Henry Clay Oak—may be seen at Raleigh. Under this tree Henry Clay wrote the well known Raleigh letter to the National Intelligencer, which, because of its evasive treatment of the question of admitting Texas as a slave State, was a factor in his defeat for the Presidency in 1844.

On October 12, 1793, after a laborious journey from Raleigh over the bad clay roads, Gen. William Richardson Davie and his commissioners tied their horses to a huge poplar (which later became the Davie Poplar Tree) and paused beneath its bough to eat their lunch. General Davie decided that no loveier spot in North Carolina could be chosen for a State university, the Nation’s first. In 1873, when the University was closed after the Civil War, lightning tore off the entire top of the Davie Poplar and rent the bark from top to bottom. This was regarded as an ominous omen for the university; but, after years of courageous struggling, the university was reopened in 1878, and, strange to say, Davie Poplar showed a green sprout to watch over the sons of North Carolina. Commencement exercises centered around this tree for many years, and alumni gathered under it to discuss old times.

North Carolina’s famous patriarch linden tree, the Big Lynn, still guards the Blue Ridge Parkway as a noted landmark. In September 1780 its wide, leafy branches cast a cool shadow over a little band of mountain men who were enroute for a rendezvous with the troops of Col. John Sevier, William Campbell, and Isaac Shelby and a march to a place called King’s Mountain, where an important battle of the Revolution was fought. In later years the tree has been visited during pilgrimages sponsored by the Crossnore Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and by thousands of sightseers.

This linden tree, said to be the oldest and largest of its species in the Southern Appalachians, is also known as the Marrin’ Tree, as many weddings have been performed under its boughs. The tree straddles the Mitchell-McDowell County line, and thus marked a convenient spot for betrothed couples to be married in the face of parental opposition.

The famous Poplar Boundary Tree at Cherokee marks the beginning corner of two State land grants to Felix Walker in 1798, which included all the choice lands on the Oconoluftee River and all the level lands in the vicinity of Cherokee. The tree was on the dividing line between the Cherokees and whites from about 1840, when they began drifting back after the Great Removal, to 1946, when the Boundary Tree tract was conveyed to the Indians by the National Park Service.

The Big Tree, a giant yellow poplar, grew in Lynn’s Cove at the head of Reems Creek. Over a thousand years old, it was one of the largest deciduous trees in the world, towering 200 feet high, and was 36 feet in circumference. It had long been a mecca of leading scientists and hikers. It was destroyed in 1935 by a fire set in its hollow trunk by vandals. The fire was so intense that it could be heard a quarter of a mile away. The remainder of the tree was cut into lumber, yielding 1,450 feet of board; lumbermen estimated that, if the tree had been solid from trunk to top, it would have yielded 52,800 feet of timber. This
Theodore Roosevelt
(Continued from page 680)
settled, the Monroe Doctrine was enforced against Germany in the case of Venezuela, the Army General Staff Corps was created in the name of the Secretary of War, and the first Federal Wildlife Refuge was established at Pelican Island, Fla., followed in the next 6 years by establishment of 51 National Bird Reservations, 5 National Parks, and 4 Big Game Refuges. Settlement of the Alaskan Boundary dispute with Canada and Great Britain in favor of the United States was another achievement. After a revolution in Panama, Roosevelt secured for the United States the strip across the Isthmus, making possible construction of the Panama Canal. Thus ended his busy first term as President.

In 1904 he was reelected in his own right by a large majority. Many were his accomplishments during this term of office. He successfully negotiated settlement of the Russo-Japanese War, for which he was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1906. The Food and Drug and Meat Inspection Acts were passed. He urged Congress to build four more battleships yearly to keep up the strength of the United States Fleet and sent the American Fleet on a world cruise to test its long-range operations. One of his greatest achievements was his success in conserving our natural resources. He was a great executive, with imagination and a keen sense of the trend of history. Straighforward and vigorous, T. R. always focused attention on the facts of any situation. He worked untiringly on conservation, child welfare, and labor laws.

Upon leaving the White House after 7 1/2 years he said, "No President ever enjoyed himself as much I have."

Joy of life was both a passion and a principle with this extraordinary man; his 61 years seemed one crowded succession of laughs, fights, romps, scrambles, and sermons.

Upon his return from a big-game hunting trip to South America, he made a triumphal tour of the European capitals, receiving great ovations and honorary degrees at Berlin University and at Oxford.

On December 6, 1886, he married Edith Carow, a childhood friend, in London. When World War I came, he wished to raise a volunteer regiment and go, but was not permitted to do so; however four of his sons entered the conflict—Theodore, Jr., Kermit, Archibald and Quentin, a pilot who was shot down over the trenches and killed at the age of 21. As a tribute he wrote "Only those are fit to live who are not afraid to die."

In 1919, of an embolism.

As a churchman he had nine good reasons for going to church, one of which was: "He will listen to and take part in reading some beautiful passages from the Bible. If he is not familiar with the Bible, he has suffered a loss."

Another: "I advocate a man's joining in churchwork for the sake of showing his faith by his works."

After Roosevelt's death his widow sent the American Bible Society a photograph of the Bible which, she wrote, he had "kept at his hand on the reading stand in the North Room at Sagamore Hill," adding, "I should like the world to know how large a part his deep knowledge of the Bible played in my husband's life."
A TREASURE TO BEHOLD—

The FLAG HOUSE at Baltimore, Maryland

by Elizabeth Norton Hunt
Carter Braxton Chapter, Baltimore, Md.

In Philadelphia, during the Revolutionary War, there lived a gentlewoman named Rebecca Young. She was, by profession, a skillful maker of "banners." Among the many flags she fashioned was the Grand Union Flag which George Washington raised at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in January 1776 as the standard of the Continental Army and which, tradition says, Franklin helped to design.

Rebecca Young had an illustrious uncle, Col. Benjamin Flowers, who saved the Liberty Bell from Independence Hall and Christ Church chimes and also our military stores, when General Howe attacked Philadelphia in 1777. (Incidentally, a handsome portrait of Col. Flowers, painted by Charles Wilson Peale, hangs in the dining room of The Flag House. Shown in the hand of the Young-Pickersgill family Bible, printed in 1724, containing important family records, is also displayed. An English piano and sideboard are interesting items.

Mary Young Pickersgill lived there from 1807 until 1857. Her husband had gone to England in search of employment and had died there. In the Baltimore City Directory of 1810, Mary Young Pickersgill was listed as "a maker of Ships' Banners and Flags."

The Flag House was built in 1793 and is on the corner of Pratt and Albemarle Streets near the waterfront; in earlier days it looked out over the inner harbor, which was filled with tall-masted schooners and the ocean-going vessels of that period. The Flag House stands only a short distance from Fort McHenry. It is a small, compact brick house, with the original wide board floors, a small, formal sitting room or parlor, dining room, and kitchen on the first floor, and bedrooms above.

Before 1820, although four slaves slept in the attic on pallets, the kitchen was a separate building in the rear of the house. In 1820, however, the outdoor kitchen was torn down, and a wing was added to the back of the house, providing a kitchen downstairs and a bedroom upstairs, over the kitchen, into which two boarders moved. They were William Hopkins, a merchant, and Dr. Jonathan Sharpe. In the kitchen is a nine-plate stove, one of the earliest cookstoves. On the former site of the outdoor kitchen now stands the brick Colonial Flag House Museum.

The Flag House is furnished as it might have been during the War of 1812. The Empire clock in the parlor belonged to Mary Pickersgill when she lived there. The original Flower-Young-Pickersgill family Bible, printed in 1724, containing important family records, is also displayed. The decanter and wine glasses on the table in the parlor were for the officers of the Army and Navy who came to order "colors." An English piano and sideboard are interesting items.

Upstairs the front bedroom was Mary Pickersgill's room and was where Mary, her mother, and daughter did their sewing. The desk in that room belonged to Mary and doubtless was brought from Philadelphia. The portrait over the mantel is of Francis Scott Key. A smaller bedroom was probably occupied by the grandmother, Rebecca Young. An engraving of Dr. Benjamin Rush, signer of the Declaration of Independence from Pennsylvania and good friend of Rebecca Young, hangs over the mantel.

The bedroom formerly occupied by the two boarders has been restored, and appropriately furnished in antiques, by the American Legion Auxiliary.

The Maryland State Society, U. S. Daughters of 1812, has furnished Mary Pickersgill's bedroom, while her mother's room has been furnished by the D.A.R.

The U. S. Daughters of 1812 have purchased, among other choice things, a tester bed, the desk known to have belonged to Mary Pickersgill, a linen press, chest, cherry workstand, rocker, dropleaf table, sewing table, bonnet boxes, a pitcher and bowl, and an embroidery frame. Guiding the 1812 Society in its purchases was the National Trust for Historic Preservation, now headed by Dr. Richard Howland, former head of the History of Art Department at Johns Hopkins University.

The house itself has been restored by the City of Baltimore, which was advised by a splendid Flag House Committee.

Notable features of the house include the ships' paneling in the lower hall, the oddly shaped shallow cupboards, the gun cupboard built into the end of the fireplace in one room, and the original butterfly cupboard in another. The timbers are hand-hewn and the floors hand-pegged. Square, handmade nails were used.

In the summer of 1814 to this house came two heroes of the American Revolution, Commodore Joshua Barney and Brig. Gen. John Stricker,
to order from Mary Pickersgill a flag, 30 feet wide and 42 feet long, for Fort McHenry. The flag, requiring 400 yards of woolen bunting (woven on a hand loom), which Mary Pickersgill dyed and sewed by hand, was so large that it became necessary to spread it out on the floor of the malt room of the old stone brewery that still stands near the Flag House.

Mary Pickersgill charged $407.90 to make the flag, and the original receipt she gave when she received payment can be viewed at the Flag House Museum.

On September 13, 1814, Fort McHenry was bombarded by the British during the Battle of Baltimore. With a Federal agent, the lawyer, Francis Scott Key, had sailed in a boat with a flag of truce out to the British fleet in the harbor to endeavor to secure the liberation of Dr. William Beanes, whom the British had seized as a prisoner, because of his supposed ill treatment of British soldiers. The British agreed to release Dr. Beanes but informed Francis Scott Key that, for reasons of security, he, too, would be detained until the battle was won and Baltimore was occupied. Consequently, the two Americans were forced to remain on their own boat, behind the British fleet but in a position where they could witness the progress of the bombardment.

Key remained on board during the entire 25-hour attack. While there was daylight, he was assured by the sight of our Flag waving over Fort McHenry. When darkness came, he could no longer see the Flag, but as long as the British continued to fire, he knew that the Fort resisted. At midnight the firing ceased, causing Francis Scott Key to become suspenseful and anguish. Finally, at dawn, he was able to see the Flag again and, on the back of a letter, was inspired to write the immortal Star-Spangled Banner. The British attack was abandoned. The Americans were allowed to return to Baltimore. At the inn that evening Key made certain revisions, and on the following day the revised copy of The Star-Spangled Banner was printed in handbill form. Much later, 1931, President Hoover signed a bill making The Star-Spangled Banner our official National Anthem.

The original copy is beautifully enshrined in an especially constructed marble niche in the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore City.

Mary Pickersgill’s original flag, which flew over Fort McHenry, is displayed at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., where 5 million visitors see it annually. Today the flag, instead of its original measurements, measures only 28 feet by 32 feet, because Colonel Armstead, the Commandant of Fort McHenry, became owner of the flag after the British bombardment and, in his pride and enthusiasm, shared it with his friends by cutting off little swatches for them.

The property on which the Flag House stands is owned by Baltimore City. The Flag House is supported by an $1,800 yearly stipend, which is added to the support given by the Flag House Association (approximately 750 members).

| An active membership costs | $ 2.00 |
| A husband and wife membership costs | 3.00 |
| A sustaining membership costs | 5.00 |
| A life membership costs | 50.00 |
| A scroll membership costs | 100.00 |

The Flag House is not only tremendously interesting to both adults and children but is an important historical landmark in the history that marks the beginnings of our country.

Those of you who have not already visited the Flag House have a most enjoyable and worthwhile experience in store for you. It is, indeed, a treasure to behold, and it is hoped that patriotic societies such as ours will continue to support it.

George Washington Memorial Services

(Left to right) Mr. Mattoon, Janet Saenger, Lon E. Peek, II, Mrs. Champieux, and Mrs. Hodge.


The statue was originally dedicated on the grounds of the Court House on February 22, 1938 by Mrs. John Whittier Howe Hodge, who was then Regent elect of the California State Society, D.A.R. It was moved to its present location (grounds of the Hall of Records) and re-dedicated on July 4, 1947 with C.A.R. participating in the re-dedication services. It is interesting to note that Mr. Paul F. Mattoon worked on the committee which planned the statue’s move to its present site. The many programs held at this statue were sponsored by D.A.R., S.A.R., S.R. or C.A.R. One year, however, a program was sponsored by The National Association of American Patriots under the direction of Colonel Warren S. Eaton, president.

The 1959 program was sponsored by C.A.R. Lon E. Peek, II, California State President elect, presided with C.A.R. members participating. Eight-year-old Janet Saenger earned the privilege of placing the wreath by being the youngest member present with a perfect yearly attendance. Mr. Mattoon, general president, G.S.S.R., was guest speaker.

Honored guests were Mrs. John Whittier Howe Hodge, Honorary California State Regent and Honorary Vice President General, N.S.D.A.R.; Mrs. John J. Champieux, Regent of the California State Society, D.A.R.; Mr. Mattoon; Mrs. Lansing G. L. Sayre, President of the California Society, S.R. and representing C.A.R. were Colonel Warren S. Eaton and Rear Admiral E. E. McEathron. Representing Senior C.A.R. were Mrs. Harold P. Thompson, Mrs. William T. Johnson and Mrs. William R. Saenger. Other guests were Colonel John R. McFaden, Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars, and Mr. Ernest Debs, Los Angeles County Supervisor.—Mrs. William R. Saenger

CORRECTION

The April 1959 issue of the D.A.R. Magazine carried an article “Sesquicentennial in Missouri” on page 365. The author’s name was misspelled and should be Barnes, not Barns.

URGENT NEED FOR MATERIALS!!!

Old sheets and other cloths are badly needed by the Buildings and Grounds Committee for use in cleaning and dusting our D.A.R. Buildings. When purchased, these cost 75 cents per pound and the materials are not durable. Members are earnestly requested to send old cloths to the Buildings and Grounds Office, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
by Elizabeth Chesnut (Mrs. Wilson K.) Barnes

National Chairman, National Defense Committee

The Last Castle Falls

On May 4, 1959, the Supreme Court of the United States decided the case of Aaron D. Frank v. State of Maryland. This case (Aaron D. Frank v. State of Maryland, - US - 3 L. Ed. 2nd 877, 79 S. Ct. 804, Petition for Rehearing denied June 15, 1959) involved Article 12, Section 15 of the Baltimore City Code which provided that "whenever the Commissioner of Health shall have cause to suspect that a nuisance exists in any house, cellar or enclosure, he may demand entry therein in the daytime and if the owner or occupier shall refuse or delay to open the same and admit a free examination, he shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal the sum of Twenty Dollars." The Baltimore City Health Officer noted that the exterior of the house of Aaron D. Frank at 4335 Reisterstown Road, Baltimore, Maryland, was in an extreme state of decay and in the rear of the house there was substantial evidence of rodent infestation. He requested permission of Mr. Frank to inspect the basement area. This Mr. Frank refused to do unless the Health Officer first obtained a search warrant. No search warrant was obtained. The Health Officer, however, swore out a warrant for Mr. Frank's arrest, alleging a violation of the section of the Baltimore City Code already quoted. Mr. Frank was convicted and fined $20.00. On appeal to the Criminal Court of Baltimore, Mr. Frank was tried de novo, again convicted, and fined $20.00. The Court of Appeals of Maryland (Maryland's highest Appellate Court) denied certiorari but it was granted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

This decision, which virtually holds that a man's home is no longer his castle, has caused grave concern to American patriots throughout this country. The Executive Committee of the State Board of Management of the Maryland State Society, N.S.D.A.R., realizing the dangers to one's safety from unreasonable searches and seizures, took action at once in recommending to the State Board of Management that it request a resolution of the next State Conference of the Maryland State Society disapproving the decision of the Supreme Court in the Frank case. It called upon the City Council of Baltimore City and the General Assembly of Maryland to enact appropriate legislation to require health officers and administrative officers generally seeking entry into the home of any private person who has refused such officers admission, to obtain a search warrant based upon probable cause and supported by an affidavit before obtaining entry.

Speaking for the Executive Committee of the Maryland State Society, the State Regent, Mrs. Frank Shramek, said that the entry into private homes by officers of the Government of Great Britain under general warrants and Writs of Assistance, had been one of the grave abuses which caused the American Revolution. The Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and a similar provision of the Constitution of Maryland were designed to prevent this type of invasion of a person's home in the United States. Mrs. Shramek also pointed out that the Maryland tradition, both before and after the American Revolution, was for a scrupulous observance and protection of individual constitutional rights, as evidenced by the Edict of Toleration guaranteeing religious liberty and more recently by the House Act, as a result of which Maryland is universally known as the Maryland Free State. It seemed most unfortunate, she said, that the Frank case should arise in Maryland and result in a decision by the majority of the United States Supreme Court at variance with the Maryland tradition.

The principle that "a man's house is his castle" or, as some have said, the subordination of Governmental authority to the principle of safeguarded search and seizure, has its roots in civilizations antedating the Roman Empire. It has been eloquently expressed by William Pitt, when he said, "The poorest man may, in his cottage, bid defiance to all the forces of the Crown. It may be frail; its roof may shake; the wind may blow through it; the storm may enter; the rain may enter; but the King of England may not enter. All his forces dares not cross the threshold of the ruined tenement."

In ancient times, we find evidences of this principle as far back as the customs and laws of ancient Babylon which apparently resulted from the natural desire for privacy and was the outgrowth of the emphasis placed on the home as a place of hospitality, shelter and protection. References are plentiful in Biblical literature and in the Talmud where we find that no writ of replevin of personal property is to be granted when the bailee of the property denies its possession before the Court, for to do so would make it appear that the Court issued a writ, the execution of which was not certain. Only where the bailee admits possession can the writ be issued. Leading commentators have stated that it was a principle of ancient law that no one could enter the house of another without express permission. Biblical law forbade a creditor from entering a debtor's house to get security for his debt, and respect for the inviolability of the home was shown in the Codes of Hammurabi and Moses.

Many of the safeguards against oppression found in our bills of rights were embodied in the Roman law as general principles and in maxims. Indeed, our own English system until the Nineteenth Century was more rigid and less humane than the Roman system adopted by Corpus Juris. Under Roman law, one's house was an asylum under the special protection of the household gods who dwelt and were worshipped there. If an enemy invaded the house and reached the fireplace, a special place of sanctuary, he could not be killed. Cicero, describing this situation, is quoted as having said, "What is more inviolable, what better defended by religion than the house of a citizen? This place of refuge is so sacred to all men, that to be dragged from thence is unlawful."

Under the Roman law, also, the accuser had to state the grounds of his suit and to take an oath that the suit brought was neither vexatious
nor frivolous. If it proved to be, the defendant could bring an action for malicious prosecution. The Court had to believe there was a substantial and probable cause for the bringing of the suit. Under Roman law there were two kinds of precepts or warrants: (1) the official Court Writ, stating the names of the parties and the nature of the accusation; it commanded all officials or other individuals to assist the complainant in gathering evidence and summoning witnesses; (2) a statement of the law provided that all papers and documents relating to the case were at the disposal of the prosecutor and that everyone would be under pain of penalty for resistance to the proper execution of the precept.

The right of search for evidence dated from early times. Under Roman law, in cases where there had been an abuse of power, complaint could be made to the praetor in Rome or to the Consul in the provinces, but the warrant was so general that officials could give little protection. The accuser could search the house of the accused or of any other person. In a case where documents and records were seized, the accuser had to seal up the documents in the presence of witnesses and deliver what he had taken within a certain time. The court then examined the seal and the attestation of witnesses. When a search was made for stolen goods, the victim had to describe with particularity the goods he sought.

To be contrasted with Roman law on searches and seizures is the custom of the Anglo-Saxons. Under Anglo-Saxon law, the trial by ordeal and the system of Frankpledge and proof by Compurgation did away with the necessity of discovering wrongdoing. It was, however, a crime to enter a man’s dwelling forcibly. The criminal could be made to forfeit his property or even his life if the King so willed.

Article 39 of the Magna Carta decrees that “no freeman shall be taken or (and) imprisoned or dispossessed or outlawed or exiled or in any way destroyed, nor will we go upon him or send upon him, except by the lawful judgment of his peers or (and) by the law of the land.” This provision was aimed at certain abuses by King John who without legal procedure sent his armed forces to punish his subjects, to imprison them and seize their property. The object of this provision of the Charter was to prevent extra-legal procedure, to affirm the validity of the feudal law and custom against arbitrary caprice and the indiscriminate use of force and to prohibit constitutional authority from placing execution before judgment.” To quote an old saying:

“I oft have heard of Lydford law
How in the morn they hang and draw
And sit in judgment after.”

It has been said that lawyers have looked to obscure passages in Magna Carta to discover precedents for desired reforms, and that Lord Coke assumed existence in Magna Carta of a warrant for every legal principle of the day, and so by discovering these precedents, a needed innovation in the law might be readily represented as a return to the past. From that point of view, Article 39 of Magna Carta is important in the background of the principle that search and seizure must be reasonable, and was relied upon in the arguments and decisions to establish the right as one of Constitutional law.

Under Anglo-Norman law, no written warrant in the administration of criminal law was required. An official badge or commission was, however, sufficient. It was not until the first half of the Fourteenth Century that the legislative history of searches and seizures begins in England. In the Act of 1335, innkeepers in passage ports were permitted to search their guests for false money and to receive as reward one-fourth of the forfeiture. A later Act in 1402 regulated abuses of searches of the customs and prohibited the farming of offices and the acceptance of douces from merchants.

Another Act in the reign of Henry VI gave the Company of Dyers the privilege of searching for and seizing cloth dyed with logwood. This law may have given rise to the general searching powers allowed certain organized trades by Parliament and the Court of Star Chamber in the enforcement of their sundry regulations. Again, in 1495 we find that the Mayor of London and Wardens of Shearmen had the right to enter and search the workshop of all manner of persons occupying the broad sheer as well as fustians of cloth. Still another Act during the reign of Henry VIII authorized the cities, boroughs, towns and masters and wardens of tallow chandlers to search for all manners of oils with right to condemn and destroy all altered oils and punish the violators.

During the Elizabethan and Stuart periods, the history of search and seizure developed a wider scope due to the enforcement of oppressive laws concerning printing, religion and seditious libel. Warrants could be issued on rumor and to secure evidence to support a charge. There were no limitations in giving messengers powers of search and arrest when they ferreted out offenders and evidence. It was not required that persons and places be specified. Seizure of papers and effects was indiscriminate. Everything was left to the discretion of the person bearing the warrant. Under James I, arbitrary powers were granted to persecute nonconformists, and to censor the press. Also, at this time statutes were enacted to regulate trade; and the Writ or Warrant of Assistance, later to become so famous during the days preceding the American Revolution, was used in the Customs Service.

During the reign of Charles I warrants were issued to arrest and imprison named persons on the fiat of the King. No legal offense, however, was charged against the person other than that he had incurred the displeasure of the King. Another instance of the use of this type of warrant was that levied against persons who failed to pay a forced loan levied by King Charles to fill his empty treasury. The justification in the return, that is that the King had so willed, was sufficient to cause imprisonment. By 1628, the English people rebelled against such procedures and, acting through Parliament, forced King Charles to sign the Petition of Right calling for a cessation of the procedure by which persons were committed without any cause shown, and other practices contrary to Magna Carta and English laws. This condition of affairs prevailed in 1627 just before the Massachusetts Colonists left for America. The search and seizure provision of the Massachusetts Bill of Rights reflects this reaction of the public to these abuses in the reign of King Charles and the deep impression which they made on the public mind.

General search for documentary evidence was prevalent during the reign of King Charles. “On the
theory that certain works in preparation contained matter prejudicial to the prerogative, that seditious papers were in circulation among the popular party, and that this was an opportune time to discover them and to strike a telling blow,” the Privy Council, when Lord Coke was on his deathbed, sent a messenger to search for “seditious and dangerous papers.” We are told that practically all of Coke’s writings, including the manuscript of his great legal works, his jewelry, money and other valuables, and even his will were seized under that warrant at the same time that his chambers at the Temple were ransacked. Again the English people rebelled and abolished the Court of Star Chamber in 1640 as well as the Court of High Commission. The House of Commons announced in no uncertain terms that the searching and seizing of studies and papers of members of Parliament in 1629 and the warrants issued for that purpose had been a breach of privilege on the part of those who executed the warrants and decreed their punishment. Reflecting this action of Parliament was the action taken by the Colony of Virginia in 1643 prohibiting issuance of blank warrants. This was probably the first legislative precedent of the Fourth Amendment. Severe censorship of printing continued, however, and an ordinance in 1643 in England allowed broad discretionary powers of search in enforcing its provisions. The poet Milton, outraged by this ordinance, pleaded for a free press in his great work, “Areopagitica.” During this decade, also, a new form of tax, the excise, imposed to raise funds to fight Charles I, carried unlimited authority to invade private homes.

Three Acts played leading roles in laying the permanent foundation in this country and in England for the principle of requiring reasonable searches and seizures:

1. The Licensing Act for the regulation of the press which made broad provision for powers of search.
2. The Act to prevent frauds and abuses in the custom, enforced by the General Writ of Assistance.
3. The Act giving collection of the hearth money to officers with the right of entry into all houses during the day.

In 1680 a Chief Justice of England, Chief Justice Scroggs, was actually impeached on the ground that the general warrants for attaching the persons and seizing the goods of His Majesty’s subjects were not named or described particularly in the warrants. This impeachment demonstrated legislative recognition that general warrants were (1) an arbitrary exercise of governmental authority and (2) the public had the right to be safeguarded against them. After 1688, there was a tendency not to grant the power of search and seizure so lavishly as before.

During the next century the usage grew for the Secretary of State to issue general warrants of search and arrest in seditious libel and similar cases. Many students of American history feel that continued exercise of this power led to the final establishment of the principle of reasonable search and seizure upon a constitutional footing, and was one of the main factors in the history of the provisions of the American Bill of Rights. In a case in 1762 involving the issue of a general warrant in connection with pamphlets by a certain John Wilkes who had attacked the King’s speech, Chief Justice Pratt, in holding the warrant illegal, said: “To enter a man’s house by virtue of a nameless warrant in order to procure evidence is worse than the Spanish Inquisition, a law under which no Englishman would wish to live an hour.” As a result of the decision in this case, Wilkes recovered £4,000—a decision greeted with wide acclaim in England. Chief Justice Pratt held in still another case which has been called a landmark in English history involving a general warrant in 1765, “If this point should be decided in favor of the Government, the secret cabinets and bureaus of every subject in this kingdom would be thrown open to the search and inspection of a messenger, whenever the Secretary of State shall see fit to charge, or even to suspect, a person to be the author, printer or publisher of a seditious libel. An unreasonable power must have a specific foundation in law in order to be justified. It should be as clear in proportion as the law is exorbitant.” It was in 1766 that that great friend of our country, William Pitt, forced the House of Commons to declare that general warrants were universally invalid except as specifically provided for by Act of Parliament; and if executed upon a Member of the House, a breach of privilege.

Gradually, therefore, “the principle that search and seizure must be reasonable, that there must be a balancing of the problems of the administration of justice with those of the freedom of the individual was emerging slowly, and was assuming more the character of an underlying concept of jurisprudence.”

Writs of Assistance in the Colonies

The first controversy over General Writs of Assistance arose in 1761 in Massachusetts. As early as 1696, an Act of William III provided “that officers of customs in America were to be given the same powers and authorities and the like assistance that officials had in England, and commanded all officers and subjects of the Crown to assist in their execution.” The Writ of Assistance was more open to abuse because it was not returnable after execution, but was good as a continuous license and authority during the life of the reigning monarch. Officers and deputies could search at will wherever they suspected uncustomed goods to be. Any receptacle or package which they saw could be broken into. A restriction on the use of the writ, however, required that no search could be made except during the day. The writ did not authorize the arrest of any one and a civil officer had to be present.

Between the years 1748-56 Massachusetts’ collectors of provincial duties and their deputies were empowered by law to search wherever their suspicion was directed for wines and spirits on which local duties had not been paid; but in 1756 a new law made special warrants requisite. In 1761, James Otis, Jr., made his now famous argument against general warrants during a hearing before the court on the question of granting new writs. (All Writs of Assistance expired 6 months after the sovereign’s death, George the Second.) John Adams, in commenting on Otis’s speech, said, “Mr. Otis’s oration against the Writs of Assistance breathed into this nation the breath of life.”

Most Colonial Courts refused to grant General Writs of Assistance, holding that under the existing law the Writ could issue only from the English Court of Exchequer. Feeling continued high in the American colonies against the Writs of Assist-
ance until the outbreak of the American Revolution. Enactment of the Stamp Act added fuel to the flame which was not checked by its repeal. Although Writs of Assistance were formally legalized in the Townshend Acts, which designated the Superior or Supreme Court of each province as the court of issuance, the people were so opposed that the custom-house officers didn’t dare to make a seizure. New Hampshire is the only other Colony besides Massachusetts known to have granted General Writs before 1767.

The Fourth Amendment

The Virginia Bill of Rights furnished the first American precedent for the Fourth Amendment. Article X of that Bill provided that general warrants whereby an officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of a fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, or where the offense is not particularly described by evidence, are grievous and oppressive and ought not to be granted. It is interesting to note that there is some provision as to search and seizure in every state declaration or Bill of Rights.

The State setting the first precedent approximating the Fourth Amendment was Pennsylvania which did not only condemn general warrants but included freedom from unreasonable search and seizure and made oath or affirmation essential to the validity of the warrant.

The Declaration of Rights of Massachusetts in Article XIV used for the first time the expression “unreasonable searches and seizures,” later a part of the Fourth Amendment.

As all students of the Constitution know, a declaration of rights was not included with the original draft. It was Richard Henry Lee of Virginia who proposed that a Bill of Rights and other amendments be added before the Constitution was submitted to the States; and he included an article “that the citizens shall not be exposed to unreasonable searches, seizure of their persons, houses, papers or property.” He said: “The officers of Congress may come upon you now, fortified with all the terrors of paramount federal authority. Excisemen may come in multitude, for the limitation of their numbers no man knows. They may, unless the general government be restrained by a Bill of Rights, or some similar restriction, go into your cellars and rooms, and search, ran-sack, and measure everything you eat, drink or wear. They ought to be restrained within proper bounds.”

Although it is a fact that the House of Representatives voted down a motion to make the Fourth Amendment read as it does now, it was accepted by the Senate and later enacted by both Houses and ratified by the States.

The first ten amendments to the Constitution had three important effects: (1) their adoption disrupted the strength and unity of the opponents to the Constitution; (2) the dangerous possibilities of a second constitutional convention were avoided; and (3) the amendments brought into the Union the two remaining recalcitrant states.

“It was almost impossible to believe that an instrument accepted by all parties as the last word of political wisdom, had been produced in a conflict of opinion, adopted with doubt, ratified with hesitation and amended with difficulty.”

As enacted, the Fourth Amendment reads: “The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.”

In this historical setting we should consider the Frank case mentioned previously. Frank's conviction was affirmed by a 5-4 decision. There were three opinions. The principal majority opinion was written by Mr. Justice Frankfurter in which Clark, Harlan and Stewart, JJ., concurred. Mr. Justice Whittaker filed a separate concurring opinion. Mr. Justice Douglas wrote a dissenting opinion in which Chief Justice Warren, and Black and Brennan, JJ., concurred.

It is interesting to note that in all of the opinions it was agreed that the protection of the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was applicable to the case by virtue of the Fourteenth Amendment forbidding the States to deprive a citizen of the United States of life, liberty or property without due process of law. This principle was decided by the Supreme Court in Wolf v. Colorado, 338 US 25, 93 L. Ed. 1782, 69 SC 1359 in which all of the Justices cited and relied upon the Wolf case. Mr. Justice Whittaker concurred with the majority on the ground that he believed that under the circumstances the actions and procedures in the case did not amount to an unreasonable search within the meaning of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments.

Mr. Justice Frankfurter, writing the principal opinion for the majority of the Court, contended that the conviction of Mr. Frank under the Baltimore City Code was justified by (a) historical considerations and (b) modern needs.

In considering the historical background of the Fourth Amendment Mr. Justice Frankfurter sought to draw a distinction between searches and seizures to obtain evidence for use in criminal cases and those in connection with civil cases. It is believed that this distinction was demolished by Mr. Justice Douglas in the minority opinion in which he pointed out that many of the British Statutes denounced by James Otis at the time of the American Revolution involved civil rather than criminal proceedings and in the main regulated customs and allowed forfeitures of goods shipped in violation of the British shipping regulations. He also pointed out that the fallacy in maintaining that the Fourth Amendment was designed to protect criminals only was emphasized by Judge Prettyman in District of Columbia v. Little, 178 Fed. 2d 13, which had been affirmed on other grounds by the Supreme Court. It was there pointed out that the inspection by the Health Officer might well lead ultimately to a criminal prosecution for failure to obey an order to comply with the health regulations.

In the majority opinion it was pointed out that the Baltimore City Code provision involved in the case was derived directly from an ordinance first passed in 1801 and that there had been few prosecutions under the ordinance since that time. The minority opinion indicated, however, that this may be only a history of acquiescence or of a policy of enforcement which never tested the procedure in a definitive and authori-

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Through this column, which will appear each month in the D.A.R. Magazine, we hope you will become better acquainted with your Junior American Citizens. Many have them confused with Junior Members, who are the younger members of D.A.R. Chapters, over 18 years of age, and the Children of the American Revolution, who must be descendants of Revolutionary patriots. Membership in J.A.C. Clubs is composed of boys and girls from kindergarten through high school, without regard to race, creed, or national origin. Another mistaken idea about J.A.C. Clubs is that they are for underprivileged children. Although many clubs are organized in settlement houses, orphanages, and schools in poor sections of our cities and we welcome these clubs, most of them are organized in public and private schools and are composed of members from all social levels. Many members are descendants of Revolutionary patriots, and many are children and grandchildren of D.A.R. members.

Our new National Chairman of the Junior American Citizens Committee is Mrs. Ronald B. MacKenzie, 1492 Unquowa Road, Fairfield, Conn., who ably served as the Connecticut State Chairman of that committee during the past administration. She succeeds another Connecticut Daughter, Mrs. G. Harold Welch, who gave us 3 years of fine leadership. Building upon the achievements of Mrs. Welch, and former National Chairmen, we are looking forward to a great expansion of our program under Mrs. MacKenzie. She will have a message for you in the J.A.C. column of the November issue of the D.A.R. Magazine.

The organization that became Junior American Citizens had its beginning in October 1901, in Cincinnati, Ohio, when the Cincinnati Chapter, D.A.R., under the leadership of Mrs. John A. Murphy, founded a club for boys of foreign parentage, which was named Children of the Republic. Its purpose was to teach the principles of our Government and good citizenship. One of the projects of this club was to take care of the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the East End Baptist Cemetery. Several members of this original club became prominent citizens and are still living in the Cincinnati area.

This club work, started by the Cincinnati Chapter, was adopted as a State activity by the Ohio Conference of 1902, and was adopted as a national activity by the National Society April 21, 1906. In subsequent years the scope and activities of the clubs were expanded and included girls as well as boys. The name was changed several times before the present name, Junior American Citizens, was adopted in 1936. Reports for 1959 show a total of 7,271 clubs, with 261,808 members.

The purpose of the clubs is still that of the original club; to put it briefly—patriotic education and good citizenship. There has never been a time in the history of our country when such training has been more important. It is one of the greatest contributions our Society can make to future security of our country.

The J.A.C. Creed embodies all the principles that go to make a good citizen. It has "sold" the idea of J.A.C. Clubs to many teachers and school officials; to quote a Junior High School principal: "A boy or girl who learns and puts into practice the J.A.C. Creed, cannot help but be a better citizen in his home, school and community, and when he reaches his majority, a better citizen of his country." The Creed is as follows:

I believe that through the coming years our United States of America will be a great and happy Nation if the boys and girls become active citizens.

I'll strive to make my body strong and well and keep it free from accidents.

I'll learn to read and write and speak well that I may understand the thoughts of other people and give to them my own.

I'll seek the life work best for me and learn to do it honestly and well.

I'll find joy in wholesome recreation when my tasks are done.

A family needs love and understanding. I'll do my part in my home.

When I am faced with right and wrong, I'll try to make right choices and strengthen my own character.

My country needs good citizens. When my time comes, I'll study carefully her problems. I'll do my share in choosing her leaders wisely.

Upon her citizens our America depends. Today and every day I'll strive to be a good Junior American Citizen.

A suggestion about organizing J.A.C. Clubs in your schools: Contact your school superintendent, principals, and teachers. Let them understand that your purpose is to cooperate with them, not to add a burden to an overworked faculty. Assist them with school programs in line with J.A.C. objectives. Take with you the Handbook, Study Guide, and a quantity of the leaflets containing the J.A.C. Prayer, Motto, and Creed (the latter may be obtained in quantities, without charge, from the Business Office, 1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C., and every Club member should have a copy for use in meetings). For club programs during the school year plan to show historic and character-building motion pictures; arrange a trip to a place of historic interest within a reasonable distance of the school; encourage special patriotic programs (see p. 13 of the Handbook); give teachers help, if needed, on these programs and have chapter members attend to show their interest. Suggest participation, if possible, in the National J.A.C. Contest. Write to the Business Office for Contest Recognition Cards (furnished without charge), and give one to each member who participates. Award local prizes, if possible, for the best entries. The National Vice Chairman in charge of Contests is Mrs. Charles L. Bowman, 4 Sackett Circle, Larchmont, N. Y. Write to her direct for

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**ARIZONAS**

The 51st State Conference of the Arkansas Society met February 26-28, 1959, at the Hotel Noble in Blytheville. Chapters of the Shawnee district were hostess.

The Memorial Service was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Dunlop Hurst, at the First Presbyterian Church. Rev. P. H. Jernigan, pastor of Ridgecrest Baptist Church, and Mrs. Hurst offered words of beauty and benediction.

The annual Officers' Club dinner preceded the evening session, Mrs. Edward Westbrooke, President, presiding. At the same time a smorgasbord dinner for all delegates and visitors honored chapter regents. Mrs. Benjamin W. McCravy, State Regent, called the opening session to order at 8 o'clock. The invocation was pronounced by Rev. John H. Cray, vicar of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mrs. V. B. McBee; The America's Creed by Mrs. W. A. Utley; and the National Anthem by Mrs. John W. Edrington (Mrs. Howard A. Booth, accompanist).

Mrs. Samuel F. Norris, District Director, spoke for the six hostess chapters in a warm greeting. Hon. Toler Buchanan, mayor of Blytheville, welcomed the Conference cordially; Miss Lily Peter, State Vice Regent, acknowledged his salutation. The State Regent then introduced the guests of honor and presented Judge Phillip I. Deer, who brought greetings from Mississippi County and praised the D.A.R. and its objectives. Mrs. Edward L. Westbrooke, State Chairman, presented the State Good Citizen, Miss Helen Smith of West Memphis, with a $100 savings bond and the Good Citizens' pin. The speaker of the evening was Mrs. Ashmead White, whose stirring address on Americanism was a highlight of the Conference.

At the morning session of the second day, the State Regent's remarks emphasized the Conference theme, The Fruits of Freedom. State officers' and State chairmen's reports were read. A decision was made to add crystal chandeliers and damask draperies to the furnishings of the beautiful D.A.R. room in the Old State House at Little Rock. The Jonesboro Chapter was hostess for the luncheon that followed the morning session; the featured speaker was John P. Tyson, executive secretary of Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School.

The William Strong Chapter was hostess at the State luncheon, and King Cotton was the theme. Mrs. Ralph W. Newland, Curator General, spoke on the topic, I Pledge Allegiance. At the final session, Mrs. Newland described the D.A.R. Museum and its treasures. The singing of God Bless America and retiring of the Colors concluded a successful Conference.—Mrs. Thad L. Brown.

**MINNESOTA**

Fruits of Freedom was the theme of Minnesota's State Conference at the Pick-Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, March 2-4, 1959. Mrs. Stephen R. Brodwell, State Regent, presided at all sessions.

The Conference was preceded by a Sunday dinner meeting of the State Officers Club, March 1.

The guest of honor and speaker at the Good Citizenship banquet on Tuesday evening was Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, President General. Her address was titled "Your Responsibility and Mine." She made a "first" award given by the Minnesota Daughters to a "naturalized adult who had demonstrated outstanding ability in trustworthiness, service, leadership, and patriotism, in recognition of the great debt America owes its adopted citizens." This Americanism Medal was presented to Dr. Donald Cowling, president emeritus of Carleton College, Northfield, who responded with an interesting account of the obtaining of his citizenship papers and what they meant to him.

This year the procedure for selecting a Good Citizen was changed to follow the plan approved by the N.S.D.A.R., which made the contest open to every girl in the senior class of a public high school in Minnesota. One hundred and twenty high schools took part in the program, which stresses dependability, service, leadership and patriotism. The State was divided into seven districts and one girl was chosen from each district to be a guest of the State D.A.R. for a day, including the banquet at night, when the winner for the State was announced. Dianne Josephson of Virginia was chosen to receive the $100 bond; Susan Bergquist of Osseo placed second, receiving a $50 bond; and Patricia Daniels of Tracy won third place and a $25 bond from the State D.A.R.

At the afternoon session on Tuesday Mrs. James A. Vaughn, State Chairman of the special national committee, Friends of the Museum, presented a 41-piece set of antique Sandwich glass to the D.A.R. Museum in Washington in memory of Mrs. Vaughn's mother, Mrs. Oliver Wyman, organizer of Monument Chapter. Mrs. Ralph Newland, Curator General of the National Society, and Mrs. Groves accepted the gift.

A shadow was cast upon the Conference by the death of Miss Minnie M. Dilley, member of the Josiah Edson Chapter since 1921 and a lifelong resident of Northfield, on Sunday, March 1. She had served as State Regent of Minnesota from 1934-38 and as Vice President General from 1938-1940. She organized the State Officers Club and was particularly interested in the D.A.R. work of preserving such historical shrines as the Sibley House and in the educational and patriotic efforts of the organization.—*Edith H. Hurlbut.*

**MISSOURI**

Introduced with pageantry and fine music, Missouri's 60th State Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. G. Baird Fisher, at the Daniel Boone Hotel, Columbia, on February 11.

The initial event of the Conference, preceding the formal official evening opening, was a National Defense luncheon, with the State Chairman, Mrs. Walter E. Diggs, presiding; Mrs. Daniel C. Reid, State Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America Committee, leading the Pledge of Allegiance; and Mrs. Eads, author of the Missouri Flag Pledge, leading that pledge. The speaker was Dr. William L. Bradshaw, dean of the School of Administration, University of Missouri, who expertly discussed The Challenge to America From the Current Russian Situation.

Mrs. Hugo Cozean, State Chaplain, conducted a beautiful and impressive Memorial Service for the 66 Daughters who had laid down their distaffs in the past year. A banquet the first evening honored chapter regents.

The next evening a highlight was the perfection of the awards banquet—a "pink party." A long list of awards offered by various chairmen was presented by Mrs. Byron T. Brown; the honor roll winners by Mrs. Todd Crawford; and the three Good Citizens awards by Mrs. H. L. Stinson. The speaker for this outstanding evening was Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, President General, who warned the United States against surrendering basic freedoms and letting our liberties slip through subversive channels.

Two other luncheons, both on Thursday, were the Approved Schools luncheon, cleverly executed by Mrs. J. A. Weidman, State Chairman; and the Junior Membership and Pages lunch...
T. servation Service showed the film, To
ference pages, presiding. The State
the National Society; and changes in
in attendance. This was followed by a
State Regent called a board meeting
on Freedom. He pointed out various
with State officers and chapter regents
9:00 o'clock, Friday morning. Mrs.
perary. Mrs. Frederic A. Groves was
kemper.

NORTH DAKOTA

The 43rd State Conference was held
at the Clarence Parker Hotel in
Minot, February 26-28, 1959, with a
total registration of 38 members
and guests. The theme of the Conference
was Fruits of Freedom. The State Re-
gent, Mrs. Harve Robinson, presided at
all meetings.

Thursday evening, February 26, the
State Regent called a board meeting with
State officers and chapter regents
in attendance. This was followed by a
Memorial Service for deceased mem-
bers, conducted by the State Chaplain,
Mrs. Ina S. Grimson.

H. S. Hokinstad of the Soil Con-
servation Service showed the film, To
Conserve Our Heritage, which proved
how important conservation of natu-
ral resources is to the life and pros-
perity of our country.

The Conference proper convened at
9:00 o'clock, Friday morning. Mrs.
Robinson opened the Conference and
called upon Mrs. Ina S. Grimson, State
Chaplain, to give the invocation. The
Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the
United States of America was led by
Mrs. George Sartell, Flag Chairman,
and the American's Creed by Mrs. Fred
Birdsall, State Corresponding Secre-
tary, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves was
introduced and gave an interesting talk.
Reports of the State chairmen were
read, showing most gratifying accom-
plishment in many fields. Mrs. Scheimp of
Mandan spoke briefly on the proj-
ect, Trails West, and invited all to see
the drama at Mandan this coming sum-
mer. The Conference adjourned for
the National Defense luncheon.

Mrs. H. J. Steinberger introduced
Mrs. Harrington, wife of Mayor Har-
rington, who welcomed the visitors to
Minot, and Harold Aleshire of the
Mandan State Teachers College gave a
reading entitled "The Devil and Dan-
iel Webster."

C. A. Waldron gave an inspiring talk
on Freedom. He pointed out various
places having great meaning in the
history of our country and quoted many
passages from the writings of early pa-
triots. Then turning to us of today in
warning he said: "We need inspired
concept of our heritage. Are we ready
to stand up for right? Do we ignore
the 'underneath pollution'? Are we not
afraid to speak up for fear of losing
friends?"

Mrs. Steinberger introduced two
members of the recently organized
Agnes Strong Chapter, C.A.R. They
greeted Mrs. Groves and presented her
with a gift.

At the afternoon session, Mrs. Robin-
son called attention to the fact that the
Americanism Medal had been awarded
to Kurt Peters of Bismarck for out-
standing accomplishment as a natu-
ralized citizen. The Conference hon-
ored Mrs. O. A. Stevens, former State
Regent, of Dakota Chapter, the only
50-year member, by voting to have a
name plate inscribed, Anna Stevens,
and placed on a chair in the North
Dakota box in Constitution Hall.

Chapter regents' reports showed that
considerable time had been given to
the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial,
which was celebrated with stress on
good government and citizenship. Old
Four Eyes, a drama, was given during
the summer of 1958 and will be re-
peated in 1959. The chapters helped
with the Peace Garden project on the
border between Canada and the United
States.

The Conference banquet was held on
Friday evening. Mrs. Steinberger wel-
comed the members and guests, Mayor
and Mrs. Harrington of Minot, Mrs.
Joe Cutting and Mrs. George Sartell.
Vice Presidents General, State officers,
and officers from other patriotic and
civic organizations were introduced.

Mrs. John Warne, State Chairman of
the Good Citizens Committee, presented
Miss Joan Prouty of Bismarck as the
State Good Citizen. Miss Stella Kivley
of Minot, who was second, and Miss
Simpson of Mandan, who was third,
were introduced. Mrs. Warne pre-
sented Miss Prouty with a United
States bond.

The high point of the Conference at
Minot was that evening when the
President General, Mrs. Frederic A.
Groves, gave her address, "Your Re-
sponsibility and Mine," She said "To-
day one finds confusion in the minds
of many of our citizens who seem to
have lost the vision of our Founding
Fathers. There seems to be an increas-
ing willingness to accept the ideals of
the internationalists and socialists. This
is indeed tragic for the future of our
nation. The American form of govern-
ment is still the newest, most forward
looking form of government on earth.
The only new ideas we have been of-
fered are in fact a return to ancient
despotism only slighted disguised by the
raiment of so-called democracy."

At Saturday luncheon Mrs. Ronning
presented Mrs. Groves with a card ex-
plaining that a $75.00 scholarship had
been given to St. Mary's Indian School
in her honor. The program was ar-
 ranged by Mrs. H. J. Steinberger and
featured North Dakota. She spoke of
James Foley, poet and author of the
North Dakota hymn. Mrs. Guy Cook,
Honorary State Regent, spoke of the
products—coal, grain, oil.

The flags were retired and the Con-
ference closed with the singing of
Auld Lang Syne while all joined hands.
—Helen Stowell.

OREGON

The 45th Conference of the Oregon
State Society was held at Gearhart
March 5-7 at the Gearhart Hotel,
which fronts on the Pacific. The in-
pressive Memorial Service was con-
ducted on the afternoon of March 7,
with Mrs. Claude G. Stotts, State Re-
gent, presiding and Mrs. Charles P.
Flegel serving as chaplain. The me-
morial roll of chapters was called; se-
veral names had been added to the list
of 33 deceased members.

Hostess for the State Board dinner
was the Tillamook Chapter (Tilla-
mook). After the dinner opening
session convened, introduced by the
usual impressive processional. Mrs.
Robert D. Waddell, State Chairman
of the Flag of the United States of Amer-
ica Committee, led the Pledge of Alle-
giance. Robert Searce, representing
the S.A.R., voiced his pleasure in ad-
dressing our organization and also men-
tioned how worthwhile it was for chil-
dren to join the C.A.R.

A most distinguished guest was
welcomed when Mrs. Rut L. Erb, Na-
tional Chairman of the National De-
fense Committee, was introduced. Mrs.
Robert Hoopes, Alaska State Regent,
was also an honor guest. The chair-
men of the six Oregon districts gave
their reports and introduced their re-
spective chapter regents, representing
32 chapters. Their reports showed much
constructive work in promoting D.A.R.
objectives.

At the Friday morning session the
reports of State officers and chairmen
were heard.

Because 1959 is Oregon's Centennial
Year, the luncheon symbolizing it was
eagerly anticipated. Malheur Chapter
and eastern Oregon chapters were
hostesses. Later, all enjoyed a film,
Roots of the Tree, shown by Col. Owen
R. Rhoads, husband of the State Vice
Regent. It was the story of timber
growth, and also depicted the subse-

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quent growth of towns and industries. Further reports of chairmen completed the afternoon business session. After it recessed, Mrs. Erb, in a thought-provoking talk, stressed the necessity of carefully examining modern school textbooks, because some have been found to promote subversive activities and views. Mrs. Erb has noted with awe and surprise certain students sent as honor students from some high schools. At the State banquet that evening Mrs. Erb spoke again, using as her subject “Arisie and Conquer.” She commented: “You are either for the Communists.”

Although the Saturday breakfast was listed on the program as One for All, it really was Fun for All; it had been planned by Matthew Starbuck Chapter (Baker). The morning session then convened, with the usual ritual and procedure. The final report of the Credentials Committee was submitted, followed by voting and reading of resolutions.

Luncheon was a highlight, centering around the Good Citizens contest. One senior high school girl had been selected from each of the six districts. Seventy-two girls participated, and 25 chapters were represented. The winner was Miss Susan Warren, of Roosevelt High School, Portland, who was sponsored by Williamette Chapter; she received a $100 bond, and the other five girls $25 bonds. Harold Wendel of Portland was guest speaker, talking on the importance of trade with Japan as a matter of international amity. The Alaska State Regent voiced her pleasure at being present. The State Chaplain pronounced the benediction, and, with retiring of the Colors, the State Regent declared the Conference closed.

—Jessie Prosser Stewart

SOUTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA’s 63d State Conference (March 9 and 10, at the Wade Hampton Hotel, Columbia) attracted wide attention by passing a resolution opposing combination of the South Carolina and Confederate flags. The delegates agreed that each carried its own separate and definite meaning.

Pleasant social affairs, as well as reports on the year’s outstanding accomplishments, were on the Conference program. Mrs. R. E. Lipscomb, State Regent, presided at all Conference sessions, and Mrs. Guy Vaughan, director of district II, and the nine chapters in the district, were hostesses.

Monday morning, after the State Board meeting, the Palmetto State Officers Club held its annual luncheon, followed by the Memorial Service, conducted in the hotel this year for the first time. Tribute was paid to 36 deceased members by the lighting of candles on a large cross. A tea at the Governor’s home followed, honoring the State Regent and distinguished guests.

Monday evening’s banquet formally opened the Conference with a colorful processional. Seated at the head table, in addition to honor guests, were Lt. Gov. Burnett, Mark Smink, Jr., who welcomed the Conference for the State, and Mayor pro tem Hyman Rueben, of Columbia, acting for Mayor Bates. Greetings were also brought by Dr. Boyce Grier, president of Lander College, and by Mrs. W. H. Squires, Senior State President, C.A.R. Col. James F. Risher, head of Carlisle Military School and the Camden Academy, gave the principal address. The six district winners of the Good Citizens’ Contest were presented at the banquet; the State winner was Miss Bess Shuler of Holly Hill High School, who was given her pin and bond by the National Chairman, Mrs. Robert K. Wise.

Tuesday’s business meeting heard reports from officers and chairmen. The Approved Schools hour gave a résumé of the year at Tamassee. This was followed by the Tamassee luncheon, always an important part of the South Carolina Conference. Four Tamassee girls supplied a delightful musical program, and William Hines, winner of the State Regent’s contest for Tamassee, gave his prize-winning essay, Fruits of Freedom. Dr. Thomas Parker of Greenville talked upon Spendthrift Heirs.

A short business session closed the business meetings; afterward, everyone was invited to a tea tendered by Mrs. Lipscomb, honoring chapter regents and out-of-State guests.

The regents’ dinner Tuesday evening was the concluding event of the Conference; at this time district directors submitted their reports. The Conference next year will be held in Columbia, March 4 and 5, again at the Wade Hampton Hotel. —Elizabeth C. Holton

SOUTH DAKOTA

The 45th State Conference convened in Sioux Falls February 23 and 24; Mrs. Carl Formlund, State Regent, presided at all sessions.

A luncheon on Monday, given by Mary Chilton, hostess chapter, to honored guests, members and delegates, preceded the State Board meeting. The Board voted to give the coveted Endowment Fund award of $150.00 to Merna Anderson of Dell Rapids, student at General Beadle Teachers’ College and daughter of a war veteran.

Formal opening of the conference was Monday evening in the ballroom of the Sheraton-Cataract. The Call to Order by Mrs. Forslund was followed by scripture and prayer by Mrs. C. Ivan Besse, State Chaplain. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was led by Mrs. R. A. Cave, Brookings, State Chairman.

The American’s Creed was led by Mrs. Roy Burns of Mary Chilton Chapter, Sioux Falls. With Mrs. Paul Webber of Sioux Falls at the piano, the assembly sang the National Anthem. Greetings from the Mayor of Sioux Falls, Commander of the American Legion Auxiliary and representative of Federated Women’s Clubs were received, and then Mrs. Isadore Brookings, State Vice Regent, responded.

—(Continued on page 703)
with the CHAPTERS

Tulsa (Tulsa, Okla.), has the distinction of being the only chapter to have furnished a room at Bacone College for Indians at Muskogee, Oklahoma. The sturdy, handsome, lacquered metal furniture for the bedroom includes a wardrobe, for there are no closets, and a studio desk. The furniture will not need to be replaced for many years.

Four members standing by the plaque on the bedroom door are (left to right) Mrs. Luther E. Tomm, past National Chairman, American Indians Committee; Mrs. John H. Poe, chapter regent, 1957-59; Mrs. Nathan R. Patterson, national advisor to Bacone; and Mrs. J. Rumsey Reeve, chapter chairman, American Indians Committee.

Installation of the bronze marker on the door took place March 12, 1959 and marked the end of our 2-year project involving the room.

Last year we bought the furniture at a cost of $292.50 and also donated a full scholarship of $150.00 to the girl who lived in the room. This year we gave a full $250.00 scholarship (the cost went up) to the girl in our room and attached the bronze plaque inscribed "This room furnished by the Tulsa Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution." The D.A.R. insignia is at the top of the plaque. Ours is the largest chapter in Oklahoma.

The money for this ambitious undertaking was raised by personal solicitation of our uniting chairman, Mrs. J. Rumsey Reeve, and the money from our Washington's Birthday Colonial Tea, a silver tea to which members may bring guests.

The Oklahoma State Society and the Northeastern district have each furnished a bedroom and other bedrooms are still available for furnishing. Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Russell Patterson are furnishing the living room of the Hall. Roger Getz, president of Bacone, and William F. Connor, assistant, have expressed great appreciation to their good friends in D.A.R.—Patty Lee Smith Poe.

Minisink (Goshen, N. Y.) inspired by the State Historian, Mrs. Edward Holloway, who came to us July 22, 1958, added the essay and scrap-book contests on Theodore Roosevelt to its activities this year. Seven medals and 12 certificates were awarded to 19 enthusiastic participants on March 9, 1959. These young people, along with the 12 high school senior D.A.R. girls and our 2 C.A.R. girls who attended the Binghamton conference, have made us aware of the obligation to preserve our institutions for coming generations and assured us that fallacies outlined in Bending the Twig, reviewed at our November meeting, are apparently lacking in Orange County schools.

Miss Edith Abbott, genealogical records chairman who made the index for church records copied by Miss Jane Seward, also visited us as did Mrs. Joseph Phair of Fort Green Chapter and several other less known guests. Contributions were made to the new projects of the year—the reconditioning of the New York room, the Laura Warren history scholarship and the genealogical bibliography index—in addition to the usual scholarship and gifts. Used clothing was sent to Tamasesee and dress material to Crossnore.

The theme, Fruits of Freedom, has been developed by a Constitution Day pilgrimage to the Museum village at Monroe, increased information on local historic sites, the Monroe Doctrine, D.A.R. Approved Schools and conservation. Twenty members attended the gift exchange celebration at Florida, N. Y. August 10th when flowers from Alaska were planted at the Seward monument.

Our chapter has also been represented at National, Hudson Valley Council, 9th District and State conferences, receiving special mention for the work of the registrar, Miss Elizabeth Horton, for the largest number of relatives among members and for publicity.

The evening group has had 4 meetings and more than 100 new citizens have received citizenship manuals.—Ruth P. Grover.

Chevy Chase (Chevy Chase, Md.) one of the eight placed on the Gold Honor Roll in the State of Maryland has celebrated its 16th birthday and has a membership of sixty-one. It was awarded the second Elizabeth C. Barnes prize in the State Scrapbook contest.

The Chapter Regent, Mrs. Walter B. McCauchern, reports that a National Defense meeting has been held preceding the luncheon meeting each month; graves of ancestors of 46 members were located; nine gold History Medals, 6 silver, 7 bronze, and three Certificates of honor were awarded in the County Schools; one member's grave marked and Constitution Week was observed with theater announcements and a radio talk. Twenty-one Good Citizenship medals were presented; clothing and money amounting to $164.00 were given the Approved Schools and the Alleen Wilson Groves Cottage; genealogical records of one family and a chart of first settlers in Branch County, Michigan, with a key to locating original Warrants for Public Domain Lands; three books given to the National Library; a program of American and Christmas Music and a TV Program broadcast by eight members on their D.A.R. duties; and $42 was sent St. Mary's Indian School. Three Naturalization Courts were attended, and the program was participated in by the chairman of Americanism, who gave a welcome address; 99 silk American Flags were presented and a reception following the ceremony was given for new citizens. Governor of Maryland Tawes donated a full page advertisement to the D.A.R. Magazine and the chapter purchased one page, honoring the regent, past regents and the founder.

Donations were made to four hospitals—$228; one scholarship—$200; $150 to children's camp; U.S. Savings Bonds—$25 each—were given two firefighters who risked their lives in a bad oil tank fire in a residential neighborhood in Chevy Chase; and $25 was added to the Friends of the Museum Fund. The Chevy Chase Society of the C.A.R., sponsored by the chapter, made a pilgrimage to the Washington Wax Works. Mrs. Donald C. McNabb is Senior President.—Mary Edna Noyes Whiteford.

Boston Tea Party (Boston, Mass.) On December 16, 1958, the chapter commemorated the 185th anniversary of the Boston Tea Party. Mrs. Willard Richards, former chapter regent and State Vice Regent, presented the program with chapter members who were descendants of men participating in the original Tea Party.

Chevy Chase (Chevy Chase, Md.) painted in front is Mrs. Willard F. Richards, Program Chairman for Boston Tea Party Day.

Seated around a table set with a delicate ancestral china tea service, they recalled the activities of the wives of Tea Party men on that eventful day in 1773. The women loved their tea, but their husbands forbade them to serve it in their homes. Col. Seth Putnam's
lady was not to be outdone, because after the colonel left for his Tea Party, she asked friends in to chat. As the tea hour approached, she invited them to climb the stairs to the roof to enjoy the sunset from the "widow's walk." There they discovered their favorite tea being served. Mrs. Putnam's conscience was clear when she told her husband no tea had been served in his house.

Miss Handy, descendant of Edmund Sears, told about Capt. Sears arriving home and finding his wife serving tea. He became so angry that he threw the tea and the tea pot out the window. One enterprising lady served tea to her friends in the cellar of her Cambridge home. Her family is still in possession of her famous teapot. Mrs. Miller, whose Tea Party ancestor is Sgt. Samuel Sprague, presented his picture to be placed in historic Royall House. Mrs. Underhill and her daughter, Mrs. Bowditch, descendants of Edmund Dolbear, showed their beautiful Colonial home in old Boston. Miss Dalby still lives in the house built by her ancestor and has a large valuable collection of stories relating to the men who took part in the Boston Tea Party. In 1773 Jared Joy was a boy of 15 who walked 35 miles from his home in Scituate to Boston to help dump the tea.

Mrs. Barnard told how Samuel Howard pushed a Redcoat off Griffin Wharf into Boston Harbor and presented a picture of his tombstone in Hiram, Maine. Mrs. Rebecca Lambert of California, an associate member, sent interesting original documents written by Henry Purkitt. Mrs. Richards has a fascinating collection of china and pewter from Richard Hunnewell.

The regent, Mrs. Clifford Waterhouse, and the State Regent, Mrs. Alfred Graham, received the guests. Mrs. James Hepburn, Vice President General, and Mrs. Ernest Hayward, former chapter regents, poured. A Christmas collection for Hillside School was presented to Mr. Whittemore. A prized possession of the chapter is one of the tea chests thrown into Boston Harbor 185 years ago.—Jessie D. Carrier.

Old Donation and Fort Nelson (Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.) April 2, 1959, will always be a day to remember. In the U.S. Circuit Court, Norfolk, Va., with Judge Walter E. Hoffman presiding, 95 new American citizens were "born" into the family of this great Nation. Gratitude was in their hearts, happiness on their faces, and a new American Flag in their hands. It was a thrilling experience, especially for a small boy, Paul Marshall Roebuck, who clutched his flag as if someone might snatch it away.

The words of admonition by the Rev. S. K. Emurian, pastor of Lynnhaven Colony Community Church, reminded those assembled of his own exodus from Turkish Armenia some 53 years ago and what it had meant to him to be adopted into the great family of the United States of America. Paul Marshall Roebuck, almost 3 years old, adopted in Stuttgart, Germany by Lieut. and Mrs. James White Roebuck, felt on very friendly terms with the minister for it was he who had recently baptized little Paul into "the family of God."

The pastor was the ideal person to speak appropriate words to the newly created American citizens, for he had received The Americanism Award Medal from Old Donation Chapter in November. He urged his listeners not to forget religion and God for the material things this country provides.

Little Paul was an American citizen; he had a flag to prove it—and he could sit in the lap of a distinguished citizen.

The inspiring program had been arranged by Mrs. Lee O. Miller, chairman of Americanism, Old Donation Chapter, in conjunction with the regents of the two participating chapters—Mrs. Grover Outland, Old Donation Chapter, and Mrs. E. B. Hughes, Fort Nelson Chapter.—Mrs. Lee O. Miller.

Eunice Day (Holyoke, Mass.) had the honor and privilege of presenting the Americanism Medal to Mrs. Raymond D'Addario, a naturalized citizen of this city. The award took place at the closing exercises of the Holyoke Public Schools Civic Education Classes on March 10, 1959, and was presented by Mrs. Charles O'Neill, ex-chairman and vice chairman of the State Americanism Committee. The medal is given to a naturalized citizen who shows honor, service, cooperation, interest, courage, leadership and patriotism in her community.

Mrs. D'Addario is the former Margaret Borufka, a native of Czechoslovakia where her father owned a textile mill. They later left to live in Hungary. She was educated in European schools and speaks four languages. She was a stenographer and interpreter for the Allies at the Nuremberg Trials. Here she met Mr. D'Addario, American born of Italian background, who was the official photographer at the Trials. They were married in November 1948 and came to Holyoke to reside. Mrs. D'Addario has served as interpreter in Holyoke and Springfield for the Hungarian refugees allotted to these cities. She takes active part in all local drives and activities and has recently been successful in bringing her parents to this country after spending five years behind the Iron Curtain. They are in the 70 age bracket and attend the Americanism classes, learning to speak English.

At the close of the exercises, Mrs. Arvin French, regent, presented flags and Manuals for Citizenship to the graduates. They were: Irene and Roland Begin, Bridget Duggan, Julian Drapeau, George Grabowski, Clement Houle, Catherine Johnson, Antoinette Jubinville, Sergia Nobile, Francoise Langelier, Adele Miller, Mitchel Paradzinski, Antoni Porta, Helene Porta, Sabine Pula, Jacqueline Riendau, Hermania Raymond, Henri Therrien, Henri Roy and Barbara Wojcikowski.—Lillian Holbrook Brown.

Agnes Dickensen Lee (Guilford, Conn.) honors its retiring regent, Mrs. Esther Byington Lindquist. She has served our chapter for 4 years and has also been State Conservation Chairman for 2 years. Her devotion to the duties of her office has been outstanding, and under her leadership all national projects have been heartily supported; as a result, this chapter has had recognition on both national and State honor rolls for 1955-59, inclusive.—Mary B. Bullard.
Mrs. J. Randolph Kennedy of Detroit presenting awards to Polly Gann, Joan Sammis, and Frances Fisher.

The awards were presented by Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. William McCaskey Chapman, chapter regent, and Miss Mary Margaret McIntire, chairman of the committee.

Other guests included Mrs. James A. Crawford; Mrs. Charles McDaniels, formerly of the Return Jonathan Meigs Chapter of Fostoria, Ohio; Mrs. Helen Orr Watson of the Susan Reviere Hetzel Chapter of Washington, D. C.; and mothers of the three winners.—Adaline Dinsmore Chapman.

Fernanda Maria (Van Nuys, Calif.) has accomplished much in its sixth year. The Gettysburg Address was delivered by Heenan Elliot, nationally known lecturer. Jerry B. Rische, attorney, a S.A.R. long active in California civic and patriotic affairs, spoke on America at the Crossroads.

We welcomed Alaska, our 49th State, with a thorough briefing and a beautiful colored motion picture through the courtesy of TWA.

Thanksgiving at Plymouth, 1621, set the pace for the Thanksgiving program with Mrs. John Lotito, a descendent of 12 Mayflower ancestors and a new member, as speaker.

Mrs. Pakali Reifel told the L.A. Indian Center Story, explaining the Indian problem in Los Angeles and what this center is doing, with the help of southern California D.A.R. chapters.

California State Chairman of Civil Defense, Mrs. John J. O'Donnell, has spoken to the chapter and has been of invaluable service as counselor, enabling us to keep abreast of the latest developments.

Our observance of Constitution Week was somewhat unusual but with interest and eye appeal for the hundreds of persons who hesitated, then stopped to see and study the double show window at Butler Bros. in Van Nuys, which presented an uncluttered display of very fine replicas of The Constitution, Bill of Rights, Declaration of Independence, Revolutionary period (originals) documents, etc., and a collection of very old Bibles, including both Hebraic and Christian, a first edition of the Book of Mormon, and Christian Science literature. All D.A.R. working materials were shown. The exhibit drew citywide attention and was held over for 2 weeks.

Our yearly picnic became a chuckwagon supper this year, with husbands and friends invited; we were entertained by “Cowboy” Chuck Ryan, professionally known as America’s Drifting Cowhand, and his western show.

At this time Mrs. Harriett Wayne Foster, regent, presented him with an exact replica of the great seal of California for his outstanding contribution to, acquisition of, and protection of historical places, artifacts, and records and for his constant efforts in preserving the almost legendary songs and music of the old West.

James Campbell (Dallas, Tex.) honored as an outstanding naturalized citizen a man twice forced to flee a European country to escape communism. Ilya A. Mamantov received the Americanism Medal, first ever presented by the chapter, at the meeting on March 6 at the Dallas Federal Savings and Loan Building in Preston Center.

After an introduction by Mrs. Carl Duer, chapter Americanism chairman, the award was presented by Mrs. Craig A. Tips, assisted by the regent, Mrs. B. W. Woolley. Special guests were the honoree’s wife and their three sons, Igor 17, Alex 15, and Michael 13, and Mrs. Mamantov’s mother, Mrs. Dorothy Gravitis.

Mr. Mamantov was born in Tartu, Estonia, and escaped from Russia to Latvia with his parents in 1920, when the Communists took over their homeland. A childhood sweetheart, Alexandra Gravitis, became his wife in 1938. They attended school and college together, he studying the sciences and she law. He has an M.S. degree in geology from the University of Latvia.

In 1944, with his wife and two children, he was again forced to flee communism and took refuge in Germany, where he became a geologist at the University of Munich and manager of supplies for the Latvian Relief Bureau at Munich. Later he became a civilian volunteer in the 7318th Labor Service Squadron.

He was discharged in 1949 to immigrate to the United States, receiving a certificate of good character and faithful service from the U.S. Air Force. A grand nephew of the great composer, Serge Rachmaninoff, he and his family were sponsored by the composer’s widow in New York.

His first employment in America was as janitor in a New York apartment building. From there he went to a job in West Texas with Donnally Geophysical Co. and is currently a geologist for Sun Oil Co. Mrs. Mamantov is a seismic computer for the Atlantic Refining Co. While in Roswell, N. Mex., in 1955, the family applied for citizenship and received much help toward achieving its goal from a D.A.R.-sponsored class in the Constitution, taught by Dr. Nichols of the New Mexico Military Institute.

“Life here is much more prosperous than we could ever have enjoyed in Europe,” said Mr. Mamantov, who speaks and writes four languages (English, German, Russian, and Latvian). “We’re the happiest people in the world. There’s no other country anywhere like the United States.”—Mrs. Joseph R. Smith, III.
Nobrara (Hastings, Nebr.) more than doubled its student loan fund with proceeds from a musicale and tea in Fuhr Hall of Fine Arts on the Hastings College campus. The event, which took place on Sunday afternoon before Thanksgiving, was a benefit for the Harriet Wikoff Pratt student loan fund. The original fund, available to a Hastings College senior, was established as a memorial to Mrs. George Pratt, a charter member of Nobrara Chapter, who came to Hastings as a bride in 1879.

Mrs. Pratt was interested in education and in bringing schools and liberal arts colleges to the prairies of the Midwest; she died in 1937. Her husband served as a member of the board of trustees of Hastings College from 1907 until his death in 1918 and, in 1919 her son, Howard G. Pratt, became a board member, serving actively until recently, when he became an honorary life member.

The musicale, arranged by Dr. Hayes M. Fuhr, director of the Hastings College Conservatory of Music, was presented by staff members and students of the conservatory.

Arrangements for the tea, which was served in the lounge, were made by Mrs. Fuhr, a past chapter regent, now serving as chairman of the D.A.R. Student Loan and Scholarship Committee. Hostesses were (pictured from the left) Mrs. J. E. Marian, chapter regent; Mrs. W. A. Johnson, Mrs. E. A. Rosenbaum, Mrs. R. H. Cowger, and Mrs. John A. Allis, past chapter regents; and Mrs. Fuhr. —Lura Lou Ellis.

Stevens Thomson Mason (Ionia, Mich.) celebrated its golden anniversary in February. There are 41 members, with many out of town; and 2 living Charter members, Nora Taggart and Margery Yeomans. The Americanism and Good Citizens Committees are very active. The annual tea for the girls and the “New Citizens by Choice” is the outstanding event of the year, with the mothers, senior sponsors, and principals as guests. Part of the program consists of 2-minute talks by the Good Citizens. The topic was, Why Is Good Citizenship More Needed Now Than Ever Before, and WHAT Is MY Responsibility? Each girl makes us very happy to continue to have every school in the county represented.

The Americanism chairman attends the two naturalization courts held each year. April 21 was an inspiring ceremony. An 8-year-old girl from Greece, Dianne Boone, was given her citizenship. Her parents, 4-year-old brother, and 2-year-old sister from Korea were with her.

This is Margot Gehringer of Ionia, Michigan, who received the first Americanism Medal in the United States for an adult naturalized citizen in June 1958.

Our chapter is very proud of its choice for the first Medal in the United States given to an adult naturalized citizen, Margot Gehringer. She did not become a citizen through her parents’ papers. At 16, by her own desire and sacrifice, she left Germany and came to live with an aunt and uncle in order to become an American citizen and receive an education. She will graduate in June as a librarian. For 8 years she has been a real inspiration to the community by her accomplishments and desire to help others to love America as she does.

Miss Mabel Reynolds is regent and the Americanism Committee is—Mrs. Viggo Nielsen, chairman; Mrs. Bert Houghton, Mrs. Roy Phelps and Margery Yeomans. —Marion Nielsen.

National Defense
(Continued from page 688)

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National Defense
(Continued from page 688)
Genealogical Source Material

Edited by BEATRICE KENYON, National Chairman


The ages of their children:
Sophia G. Vanardsdale, d. Jan. 29, 1876.
Mary, widow of David Dean, d. Feb. 22, 1857, aged 92 yrs.
David Dean, d. July 31, 1846, aged 89 yrs.
Mary, widow of David Dean, d. Jan. 1, 1860, aged 86 yrs.
John Hunt, d. Dec. 12, 1816, in the 72nd yr. of his age.
Oliver Neff, d. Dec. 17, 1843, in his 83rd yr. of his age.
Betsey Neff, wife of Oliver Neff (stone settled so the date not visible).
Matthew Smith, d. Dec. 25, 1841, in the 82nd yr. of his age.
Anna Smith, wife of Matthew Smith, d. Oct. 10, 1827, aged 64 yrs.

Cemetery and Bible Records of Moses Ingersoll's Family (contributed by Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, Williamson, Conn.): Moses Ingersoll, mar. Lovina Lee, Nov. 28, 1782.
Lovina Lee, b. Apr. 10, 1766, d. Feb. 28, 1845, aged 79 yrs, both buried in Broadway Cemetery, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.
Winthrop, b. Sept. 6, 1785.
Lovise, b. Sept. 5, 1794; d. Apr. 1, 1804.
Winthrop Ingersoll, b. Sept. 6, 1785; d. Jan. 6, 1865; mar. Frances Hall, d. Dec. 10, 1852.

Children:
David, d. young.
Hannah, d. young.
John, d. young.
Moses, b. Apr. 11, 1805.
John, b. Feb. 2, 1821; d. May 24, 1827.
Martha Jane, b. Sept. 23, 1852; d. Apr. 11, 1855.
Stephen Hall, b. Apr. 9th 1861; d. June 22, 1863.

Bible Records (owned by Mr. John Gregory, of Curles, a Rev. soldier):
David Canada, who died Mar. 18, 1826 (not legible), aged 69 yrs.
Lucy, wife of David Canada, died Feb. 22, 1857, aged 92 yrs.
David Dean, d. July 31, 1846, aged 89 yrs.
Mary, widow of David Dean, d. Jan. 1, 1860, aged 86 yrs.
John Hunt, d. Dec. 12, 1816, in the 72nd yr. of his age.
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Virginia Gazette 1774 (sent by Miss Della H. Thomasson, Richmond, Va. for Henricus Chapter).
Mr. John Clayton, Clerk of Gloucester.
Feb. 1. To be sold Wednesday the 16th ins. the following tract of land: The plantation of Mr. Roger Gregory on Mattapony River near Frasers Ferry containing about 600 a Platation of Mr. Richard Gregory containing about 850 a.
Plantation of Mr. Hold Ticheson containing 782 acres together with 1/4 of mill called Coheke lying on Pamunkey River. Tract of land belonging to Mr. Ferdinand Leigh near Raduns's containing about 850 a. Thos. Rose, Sheriff.
All persons having demands against the estate of Mr. William Hand, deceased, are desired to make them know. Thos. Rose, Sheriff.
Feb. 17. Married. Archibald Booing, Esq., to Miss Jan Randolph 2nd dau. of Ridg Randolph, Esq. of Chesapeake.
John Parke Curtis to Miss Eleanor Calvert of Maryland.
March 3. Married. Edward Mack Mosely, Jr., Esq., one of the Representatives of Princess Ann County to Miss Patsey Westwood, of Elizabeth City.
March 10. Died. Dr. John Walker of Hanover County.
Old Wm. Jenkins in Winchester, attended Col. Washington a little before the commence of last winter.
March 31. Married. Mr. Miles Selden to Miss Betsy Armistead of Williamsburg.
Died. Mr. Thomas Hay, was a member of Masonic lodge.
April 7. Married. Mr. Emmanuel Jones, Preceptor of Brafferton, to Miss Molly Macon of Gloucester.
Died. Mr. Jas. Campbell, merchant in Essex.
Mrs. Curle, spouse of Wm. Roscow Wilson Curle, of Hampton.
April 28. Married. Richard Hall, attorney at law, of Md. to Miss Molly Lee of Va.
May 5. Married Dr. Andrew Anderson to Miss Betsy Burnet of New Kent Co.
Mr. Isaac Quail of King Wm. Co. to Miss Southern of same Co., a lady of considerable fortune.
May 5. Married. Mr. Wm. Cowne to Miss Nancy Aitcheson of Dinwiddie County.
To be sold at King Wm. C.H. on Wed. the 29th ult. a valuable Va. born slave belonging to Col. John Quailes and Jas. Richeson.
May 1, 1774. James Brown "I intend to leave the Col. in a few weeks." King Wm. Co.
Mr. John of Phenian of Henrico Co. to Miss Peggy Jordan of Isle of Wight.
June 23. Died yesterday afternoon in Wmsburg Mr. Hugh McMeekin of Norfolk in the 32nd year of his age.
May 25, 1774. I intend to leave the Colony immediately. Signed John White.
July 7. Married. Mr. Samuel Inglis, merchant of Norfolk, to Miss Nancy Aitcheson of that borough.
June 14. On the 29th ult. Miss Susannah Holland, of Amelia, was struck by lightning and died in her 25th year.
July 28. Died Mrs. Mary Booker, of Gloucester, her 18th year.
Aug. 5. Married James Dunlop of Port Royal to Miss Betsy Hall of Essex a lady of considerable fortune.
Died. Capt. Francis Gaines, of King Wm. Co.
Mrs. Frances Wray, spruce of Mrs. Jas. Wray of Williamsburg.
Sept. 1, 1774. I died on Thursday, the 28th ult. after a short illness. Mr. Skipwith Richmond of this county in his 23rd year.
July 8. Married Mr. Tyos, Cowles of King William Co., to Miss Clementina Rind, relict of the late Mr. E. P. Chamberlayne.
Sept. 8. Married Mr. Tyos, Cowles of Prince George Co., N.C. August 1, 1774.
Died. On Tuesday last died Porto Bello after a short illness Mr. Alex Turner for many years Adjutant to our middle district of the colony.
May 14. On Tuesday last died Porto Bello after a short illness Mr. Alex Turner for many years Adjutant to our middle district of the colony.
To be sold pursuant of the will of Jeffrey Palmer, dec. in King William County the latter part of March 1767, a negro man named Frank Richeson.
Dec. 7. Died Capt. Henry Talmand a few days ago at New Kent Co. King Wm. Dec. 4. Ran away from the subscriber at West Point two white servants, viz. John Robinson and John Wight a considerable servant.
Run away from Capt. John Quailes in King William County the latter part of March 1767, a negro man named Frank Jas. Richeson.
Dec. 14. On Tuesday last died at his home in Northumberland after a short illness, Hon. Preslye Thornton, Esq., one of his Majesty's Council of this Co.
Sept. 1, 1774. My wife Jeany Anderson having eloped from me I will not pay any debts, etc. Handsford Anderson, King and Queen.
October 27. On the Friday the 14th ins., age 64, died John Mercer of Stafford Co.
Dec. 3. Died last Sunday Edward Am. Bolling.
Rev. Mr. Thos. Warrington, suddenly, and was found dead by one of her daughters.
To be sold at King William Court House at trade fair containing 340 acres which I drew as a prize in Col. Thos. Moore's lottery, then valued at 680 pounds. It lies near Col. Moore's where he now lives.
William Johnston.
May 4. On Tuesday last died Porto Bello after a short illness Mr. Alex Turner for many years Adjutant to our middle district of the colony.
May 14. On Tuesday last died Porto Bello after a short illness Mr. Alex Turner for many years Adjutant to our middle district of the colony.
To be sold pursuant of the will of Jeffrey Palmer, dec. in King William County on Saturday the 20th instant, a valuable tract of land on the Mattapony River adjoining Col. Bernard Moore containing about 400 acres, etc.
Thos. Claiborne, Wm. Dandridge, Wm. Frazier, exors.
May 11. Died on the 9th ins. in Gloucester, Mrs. Elizabeth Willis.
May 18. On the Tuesday the 9th ins. a melancholy accident happened at Mr. Wm. Flower's farm in Courteney, Mr. Benj. Mossy, Jr., son of Mr. Littlebury Mosby and his companion Mr. David Coupland was drowned, aged 19 years.
Rev. Mr. Wm. Mead, May 23, 1769, I intend to leave the County in a short time, Ambrose Lipscombe.
Aug. 29. Richard Banks advertizes for a man servant, Wm. Sterling and Englishman about 28 years old.
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Aug. 29. Died on Thursday the 21st ins. at King Wm. C.H. the brig Rebecca which lies on the Pamunkey River opposite the dividing line of the late Mr. E. P. Chambers and Capt. New Kent. Dividing line of the late Mr. E. P. Chamberlayne of New Kent. The Exors.
Sept. 4. I intend to leave this colony soon and to return in a few months, James Thomson.
Jan. 7. On Tuesday evening last at his house in King and Queen Co., Rev. Mr. Wm. Robinson, rector of King and Queen Co. London's Commissary for this Colony and rector of Stratton-Major parish.
Jan. 1, 1768. Norfolk, Died Mr. Richard Scott, late vestryman in Norfolk.
For sale, tract of land in King Wm. County on Mattapony River, where Col. Thos. Moore no lives containing 35 a. Apply to either of the subscribers Geo. Thomas, John Smith.
Lately died in Hanover, Mr. Robert Page, Portsmouth, Jan. 12, 1768. "I have lived here many years in good credit and laid out some thousand pounds in trade until Oct. 1765 I was unfortunately married to Benj. Bannerman who has behaved himself in such manner, etc. Margaret Bannerman.
March 17. Married last week National Carpenter to Miss Nancy Pannell.
To be sold on Tuesday 22d of March at the late dwelling of Mrs. Anderson Suth, dec. in King Wm. Co. on Pumpkine River about 3 miles above Page's warehouse 25 slaves. Joanna Suth, extrx.
Norfork, April 5, 1768. On Sunday night about 10 o'clock died here in the 77th year of his age Col. John Hutchings of this borough.
April 14. Last Sunday died in the —th year of her age Mrs. Mary Frensis relict of the late Mr. Wm. Frensis.
April 28. To be sold at auction on Monday the 9th of next month about 50 acres of valuable Dragon swamp adjoining land of Mr. Richard Wyatt and Capt. John Smith in King and Queen Co., belonging to the estate of Maj. Harry Gaines, dec.
Poundenburgh, Apr. 25, 1768. Whereas I lent my daughter Mrs. Mary Hendrick Cox, a negro girl, said Cox has moved to Pittsburgh, Robt. Estes, Sen. 19, on Thursday last, Esq., of Nansemond was married to Miss Sally Waters of this City (Williamsburg).
To be sold in King and Wm. Co. a new fashionable Post Chariot. Susana Langhorn.
Dec. 1. On the 15th ins. Rev. Mr. Samuell Klug was chosen minister of Christ Church, Middlesex in place of Rev. Bartholomeo Yates, dec.
Dr. Patrick Adams of Surry died a short time ago.
On the 19th ins. Mr. Richard Cook of Surry was married to Miss Nancy Clayborne, dau. of Col. Augustine Clayborne, of Sussex.
Dec. 22. Rev. Arthur Hamilton chosen Rector of Petersburgh Parish, Gloucester in place of Rev. Chas. M. Thurston who has been chosen Minister to Frederick Co. May 26. Last Thursday Mr. Josiah Johnson, one of the College was married to Miss Mildred Moore.
Adv. for Richard Randall and Joseph Randall, sons of Christopher Randall and Hannah his wife.
June 2. Last Thursday Warner Lewis, Jr., Esq. of Gloucester was married to Miss Polly Proctor of Williamsburg.
If WM. Goodridge of Salbury in the Co. of Wilts who left England about 50
(Continued on page 702)
This Committee is continued as recommended to and adopted by the 65th Congress with the requirements set up by this Administration. Chapters meeting the following Honor Roll requirements will be announced at the end of the D.A.R. year as being Honor Roll Chapters. The Committee offers this as a directive to the Chapters for the year’s program and commends them for their achievements in obtaining their goals.

NOTE: Final report copies will be mailed with your Credential material in December 1959. WATCH FOR THEM!

A State Chairman should be appointed for this Committee.

Answer Here—YES or NO

1. Based on National figures of Feb. 1, 1959, did your Chapter have a net increase in membership through Feb. 1, 1960? A Chapter sponsoring the organization of a new Chapter may write to the National Chairman for a special ruling.

2. Did your Chapter admit ONE Junior member (age 18 through 35—transfers count) after Feb. 1, 1959 including the Feb. 1, 1960 meeting of the National Board?

3. Was your Chapter represented at Continental Congress in 1959 OR have a Chapter program on the Congress plus representation at the 1959 State Conference?

4. Were the National Society dues for ALL Chapter members received in Washington or or before Jan. 1, 1960? (This does not include Life Members or Members exempt because of admission or reinstatement after Oct. 1, 1959. Any Chapter paying dues for members in arrears must be prepared to assume all of the responsibilities of carrying members who fail to meet their obligations.)

5. Did your Chapter devote at least FIVE minutes to some phase of our National Defense program at each meeting (special meetings excepted), one of which was a full National Defense program?

6. Did your Chapter send aid of any kind to at least one of our D.A.R. Schools or Approved Schools? (March 1, 1959 to March 1, 1960)

7. a Do you have a Magazine Chairman and do at least Twenty Percent of your members (use Feb. 1, 1959 membership count) subscribe to our D.A.R. Magazine? b. How many subscriptions Include those to libraries and schools.

8. Did your Chapter send at least one advertisement to the D.A.R. Magazine between February 1, 1959 and February 1, 1960? Minimum amount for H.R. credit—$7.50.

9. Did your Chapter work for at least 8 National Committees, other than those listed above? Please check those aided.

   American Indians
   American Music
   Americanism
   C.A.R.
   Conservation
   D.A.R. Good Citizens
   D.A.R. Museum
   Genealogical Records
   Jr. American Citizens
   Motion Pictures
   The Flag of the United States of America

10. Did your Chapter have a special D.A.R. project for your locality? This is not to report any humanitarian activities of individual members. Projects for credit may be a public patriotic program, a commemoration of a local historical event, the presentation of Good Citizenship Medals, a D.A.R. room in a hospital, window displays, etc.

   Describe the local project on the back of this page.

11. Did your Chapter cooperate with one or more projects of the Historian General as outlined in her July 1959 letter in the packet of instruction letters of July 1959 sent to each Chapter Regent?

12. Did your Chapter contribute to the Investment Trust Fund this year—March 1, 1959 to March 1, 1960? How much List any special gift to this Fund.

Mail check to your State Treasurer no later than February 15th.

GOLD HONOR ROLL: The answer “YES” to all 12 questions awards the Chapter an Honor Roll Certificate with a 1960-Gold ribbon for the Chapter Regent to wear.

SILVER HONOR ROLL: The answer “YES” to 11 of the 12 questions awards the Chapter an Honor Roll Certificate with a 1960-Silver ribbon for the Chapter Regent to wear.

HONORABLE MENTION: The answer “YES” to 10 of the 12 questions awards the Chapter an Honorable Mention Certificate.
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Auburn, Alabama

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Among Our Contributors
FRANK SMITH is Editor of The American
Metal Market, a periodical regarded by the
metal mining and processing industries as
a source of authoritative information. His
wife and two of his three daughters belong
to the Richmond County Chapter, account-
ing for his interest in our Society and his
willingness to speak on several occasions.

MRS. HELEN O. SHILOE
served as regent of Sus-
quehanna Chapter, 1956–
59. For years a devoted
church worker and Sunday
School teacher; member
of the Business & Pro-
fessional Women’s Club;
mother of the Clearfield County Historical
Society; former post office clerk; now a
homemaker, with special interest in civic
work and her flower garden.

MRS. NATAILY VANHORNE
was born in Boonton, N. J.; attended
State Teachers College and
Columbia Presbyterian
School of Nursing, New
York City; moved to Bre-
vard, N. C. in 1939. Trans-
ferred from Parsippany Chapter, N. J.,
to Waighstill Avery of Brevard in 1942;
having served as chapter regent, registrar,
recording secretary, librarian, and delegate
to state conferences and Continental
Congress. Direct descendant of John Hart,
signer of the Declaration of Independence;
great niece of John B. Stetson, founder of
Stetson University; cousin of Bernard
Baruch.

Honoring
MRS. SHELTON PHELPS
Our beloved Organizing Regent
Ponte Vedra Chapter
Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida

Junior American Citizens
(Continued from page 689)
information relative to national con-
tests.

This year the Vice-Chairmanship
for Exhibits has been changed to
include publicity. The name, title,
and address are: Miss Mary Glenn
Newell, Vice Chairman in Charge of
Publicity and Exhibits, 3060 16th
Street, N.W., Washington 9, D. C.
The Vice Chairman’s principal func-
tion is to edit this column. Please
send to her any ideas and sugges-
tions you may have for programs
that may be helpful to other clubs,
making this column of real value to
J.A.C. chairmen and directors. Get
as much publicity as possible in your
local papers, school magazines, etc.,
and send clippings to the National
Chairman for her information. She
will forward them to the Vice Chair-
man, who will assemble them by
States and mount them in a scrap
book for exhibit at the 1960 Con-
gress. Prizes will be awarded the
States sending in the best pub-
licity.

Mrs. Mabel Herd, who wrote the article on Gene-
alogical Samplers in a recent issue, is a member of
Alta Mesa Chapter, Tulare, Calif. [701]
Beginnings

by Lynn Brussock

National Chairman Junior Membership Committee

At the threshold of a new year and a new administration, Junior groups everywhere are reviewing past accomplishments and embarking upon new activities. Brand new Junior Membership committees and well-established groups alike should be sure as they begin their work that their programs for the coming months are within the broad range of the aims of the National Society.

The most important guidepost for all Junior Membership programs is the two-fold purpose of the Committee: increased membership of Daughters of the American Revolution through 35 years of age combined with active participation by these young women in all phases of D.A.R. work. Added to these are the specific goals for this administration: Junior membership comprising 20% of the National Society's total membership and increase contributions to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund.

Giving a sense of direction to Juniors is a significant purpose for the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund. As the Junior Membership Committee's only national fund-raising project, the Fund provides an excellent stimulus for Junior committees, large and small, to work together for a definite purpose. Last year, $5,888, was received for the Fund, which provides scholarships for students at the Approved Schools. In order to earn their contributions, Juniors can plan to sell note paper which they order through their State Chairman from two stationery firms. Other possible small projects include: sale of stationery, marathon bridge tournaments, sales, theatre parties or concerts. Several smaller Junior groups could combine their energies on such a project. Their work would result in a closer bond of cooperation and friendship among the members as well as larger contributions to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund!

In addition to this important project, many state and chapter Junior committees have their special projects. Some involve fund-raising for supplying one of the Approved Schools with badly-needed equipment or material. Others provide scholarships of a special type or for a certain student at an Approved School.

Any type of special activity will bring Juniors closer together and arouse their interest in other phases of D.A.R. work. One project which also helps gain new members is group work by Juniors on their own and prospective members' genealogy at the local library or historical society with the guidance of an experienced member, perhaps the chapter registrar. Another means by which Juniors can become better-informed about D.A.R., and interest eligible young women in membership at the same time, is through a panel discussion at one of their meetings, also using slides available at nominal cost through the Program Committee office, on the work of one or more other committees. Among the especially appealing committees for study would be Approved Schools, Children of the American Revolution and Junior American Citizens. A Junior pilgrimage to a nearby D.A.R. historical restoration or other chapter or committee-sponsored project can be another enjoyable and fruitful experience for members, and for prospective members too.

Since every Junior is first a member of her chapter and then a member of her Junior committee, chapter programs also offer varied opportunities for Juniors' active participation. Assisting their chapter chairman of Children of the American Revolution or Junior American Citizens or some other committee knits the Juniors more closely to their chapter while providing them purposeful activity and knowledge of the work of these other committees. The chapter regent's suggestions and coordination with her other chairmen can give her Juniors valuable guidance in making their contributions most meaningful to the chapter.

Many challenges in D.A.R. work await the enthusiastic efforts of every Junior Membership committee. By selecting an activity within the broad scope of D.A.R. programs their choice constantly opens new areas of interest to them. The multitude of their opportunities will bring them to new thresholds and point in new directions. For Juniors, these beginnings can be the most meaningful experiences in their lifelong D.A.R. service. With the interest and encouragement of the chapter behind its Juniors, their beginnings will also be an inspiration for new achievements by every member.

Queries

(Continued from page 699)


Sherman-McCall.—Want parents, dates and places, wife's full name with dates of Peter Sherman, b. Feb. 15, 1788 (N.Y. ?), d. Sept. 26, 1882, Ind., mar. June 19, 1810 in Ovid, N.Y. Mrs. Mary _ _ _ b. Dec. 20, 1786 (Bible Rec.), tombstone shpws 1787 their ch. Miranda, Nancy Maria, James McCall, Ansell McCall, Sarah Ann Leria, Charles Wesley, Mary Pouisa and Caroline Amanda. How connected with McCall family.—Mrs. Carl H. Lorent, 945 Buena Place, Carlsbad, Calif.

Beard—Miller—Denman.—Want parents, dates and places of Jane Beard, b. 1803 Wayne Co., Ind., md. Richard Breaks, abt. 1820 Wayne Co., Ind., to Montgomery Co., Ind. 1823; ch. Sarah, Anna, Hannah; d. 1835. Also of Jacob P. Miller who mar. Anna Breaks 1839 Montgomery Co., Ind.; 1850 Green Co., Wis. census lists Jacob 32, b. Ohio, Ann 28, John W. 7, Elizabeth 2, son Richard S. b. 1851. Also of Maria (Ma- riah) Denman, b. 1825 Ohio; mar. 1st Henry; 2nd Simon West 1848 Muskingum Co., Ohio; to Ill. 1850; to Kans. 1871; d. 1903.—Mrs. Ess M. Hazen, 231 North Taylor, Decatur, Ill.

Pelps—Long.—Want proof that Amos Phelps, son of John and Thanks (Wilcox) Phelps, mar. Diadama Long, dau. of Samuel and Martha (Brewater) Long, and were parents of Luman, Jeremiah, Oliver-Cromwell, Phelps. Amos went from Conn., to Rutland Co., Vt., and to Canada abt. 1794.—Mrs. W. R. Carter, 5021 Wooddale Lane, Minneapolis 24, Minn.

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State Activities
(Continued from page 692)
The new Americanism Medal for a deserving naturalized citizen was given by Mary Chilton Chapter to Peter Cons for outstanding service in the community. The medalist is a native of Greece and a veteran of World War I; he has lived in Sioux Falls for nearly 50 years.

Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, President General and honor guest, delivered a most challenging address, entitled “Your Responsibility and Mine.” She spoke at some length on the dangers of Communism, which are infiltrating our every way of life, concluding with these words, “So long as the tentacles of Communism continue to fasten upon every phase of our activities—government, industry, the professions, our churches, our schools and civic bodies—just so long will we Daughters continue to interest ourselves in every phase of our national life.”

Mrs. Forslund requested the retiring of the Colors, the assemblage stood, joined hands, and sang Blest be the Tie that Binds, and the State Regent declared the 45th State Conference adjourned.—Mabel McKay Williams.

Washington’s Headquarters
(Continued from page 679)
become State property, the deed being acquired in 1849.
Also of interest are the Minuteman Statue on the grounds and the grave of Uzal Knapp. The inscription on the tombstone reads:
The Last of the Life Guards
UZAL KNAPP
Born 1759. Died 1856.
Here also is the Tower of Victory, commemorating the close of the Revolutionary War, and here the American army was disbanded in 1783.
The house is now used as a museum for Revolutionary relics.

Peter Bovis & Associates, 10 West 45th Street, New York 36, N. Y., a professional advertising counsel for securing commercial advertising for the D.A.R. MAGAZINE, terminated its connection with the National Society August 26, 1959.

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FALL STATE MEETINGS AND STATE CONFERENCES . . . 1959

ITINERARY OF MRS. ASHMEAD WHITE, PRESIDENT GENERAL, N.S.D.A.R.

MAINE . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sept. 15 Bath Winter Street Congregational Church (meeting)
NEW HAMPSHIRE . . . Sept. 16 North Conway Eastern Slope Inn Main Street Congregational Church (meeting)
RHODE ISLAND . . . Sept. 23 Providence Pawtucket Congregational Church
CONNECTICUT . . . . Sept. 24-25 Norwalk First Congregational Church
NEW YORK . . . . Sept. 30-Oct. 1-2 Buffalo Hotel Statler Hilton
NEW JERSEY . . . . Oct. 29 Haddonfield Cherry Hill Inn

Knows Her History

CAMP SUNNY LODGE, Bear Mountain, N. Y., July 28.—A Dutch girl who is a student at a university in Holland and a counselor at the Fresh Air camp for girls, on Lake Tiorati, has been displaying her knowledge of American history. She took a cram course in it before leaving Holland for her summer duties here.

Recently she told a dubious interloper:

“I have been studying your American history. I know that one of our Dutch citizens, Piet Stuyvesant, founded New York City. . . . I think it was in 1784. The other day, when I was telling this to one of the other girls, she said that her own family had been in America a long time and had helped to settle it. For this, she said, the family now had a title.”

The dubious interloper inquired as to just what this “title” would be in America.

“She is called a Dra,” the Dutch miss replied. “She does not use the title much, but the family has the right to use it because they have been over here so long. The title descends from generation to generation.”

Interloper still pressed as to what this title was. Could it be like a dragoman? How was it spelled?

Pertly the Dutch girl said:


[ 704 ]

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE